

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

02151
CATALOGUE OF THE



Delano Seed Co's,

NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

— FOR THE —



FARM, VEGETABLE
AND FLOWER GARDENS,

• • • • FOR 1895. • • • •



Largest and Oldest SEED GROWERS in the State.

LEE PARK, Custer County, NEBR.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

In presenting our Annual Catalogue for 1895 we wish to thank our customers for their liberal patronage during the year just passed. Last season we sold seeds to customers in FORTY STATES, and this year we hope to fill orders from every state in the Union.

Owing to the HARD TIMES last year, we issued a cheaper form of catalogue, giving our patrons the benefit of the reduced expense, in lower prices for seeds. That our effort was appreciated was manifested in our increased business, and again we go to you with a plain catalogue and give you the lessened cost of the catalogue in lower priced seeds. Every seed buyer knows that richly engraved and lithographed covers and plates are expensive, and that purchasers

pay the expenses, ultimately. Again, we are located in the country and our patrons do not have to pay high rents and taxes for us.

While we have lessened the expense of our Catalogue, we have attempted at the same time to retain the reputation for superior quality, that Our Seeds have sustained in the past.

Again we thank you for your assistance in our behalf, by means of which we have been enabled to greatly increase our business and improve our facilities, and thus be prepared to receive more orders and dispatch them with promptness. Wishing you all a prosperous and Happy New Year. We remain

Yours to command, DELANO SEED CO.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS TO BUYERS.

HOW TO ORDER.

Always use the order sheet sent with the Catalogue when possible. Write plainly; keep a copy of your order and be sure to sign your name, post-office, county and state, every time you write to us. If you do not receive your seeds in a reasonable time after sending for them, write us again, telling when and what you ordered, amount of money and how sent, etc.

ORDER EARLY.

As the seed season continues only for a few months in the year there is, of course, a great pressure of business just at the *Sowing Season*. We would, therefore, feel greatly obliged if our customers will kindly forward their orders as soon as possible after the receipt of this Catalogue, then you will have your seeds at hand for planting when you want them; besides if you want heavy seeds in large quantities they can be sent by freight very cheaply. We shall endeavor, in all cases, to execute all orders within twenty-four hours from the time they are received.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

When goods are to be shipped by Freight or Express, give plain shipping directions: otherwise we use our best judgment in regard to the matter. We have Special Express Rates when charges are prepaid.

WE INSIST

On customers informing us promptly on arrival of their orders, if not in good condition, well packed and filled exactly as ordered, also to report, after growth, the result, more especially if anything proves otherwise than what was expected.

OUR CATALOGUE.

Please show this Catalogue to your friends and if you should receive an extra copy be kind enough to hand it to some neighbor. We will be pleased to send a copy FREE to any of your friends likely to want seeds. In return we will ask you to SPEAK A GOOD WORD FOR US to your friends and neighbors. An order this season, no matter how small, secures our Catalogue for next, as soon as issued.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

Money can be sent by post office money order, express money order, registered letter or draft. For very small amounts postage stamps will be accepted. Money orders preferred.

We guarantee safe arrival of seeds at destination, and PREPAY postage on packets, ounces, quarter pounds, pounds, pints and quarts listed in this catalogue.

Seeds by the peck, bushel and barrel forwarded at purchaser's expense. Sacks and barrels free.

Please note the Special Offers that are made in various places in this Catalogue.

OUR FAMILY GARDEN DOLLAR COLLECTION OF 35 PACKETS.

This collection of Vegetable Seeds contains none but standard varieties. We make this special offer simply to induce those who have never planted our seeds, to try them this year. We know when they have once been planted they will prove to be what we claim for them, and that you will find our seeds are of superior quality. The following 35 packets of Vegetable Seeds are just the thing for a family garden, and none should fail to take advantage of this liberal offer:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ASPARAGUS, Barr's Mammoth. | 13. LETTUCE, Prize Head. | 24. PARSNIP, Hollow Crown or Sugar. |
| 2. BEAN, Golden Wax. | 14. " Salamander. | 25. PUMPKIN, Nantucket Sugar. |
| 3. BEET, New Early Eclipse. | 15. MUSK-MELON, Golden Netted Gem. | 26. PEPPER, Ruby King. |
| 4. " Long Smooth Blood. | 16. " Banana. | 27. RADISH, Early Scarlet Turnip. |
| 5. CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield. | 17. WATER-MELON, Phinney's Early. | 28. " Beckett's Chartier. |
| 6. " Burpee's Surehead. | 18. " New Cragg. | 29. SQUASH, Sibley or Pike's Peak. |
| 7. CARROT, Oxheart. | 19. NEW FORAGE PLANT, <i>Lathyrus Sylvestris</i> . | 30. " White Bush. |
| 8. CAULIFLOWER, Worldbeater. | 20. ONION, Silver King. | 31. SPINACH, Long Standing. |
| 9. CELERY, White Plume. | 21. " Large Red Wethersfield. | 32. SUGAR BEET, Vilmorin's Imp'd. |
| 10. CORN, New White Cob Cory. | 22. PEAS, McLean's Little Gem. | 33. TOMATO, Early Ruby. |
| 11. CUCUMBER, Early Frame. | 23. " Champion of England. | 34. " Ponderosa. |
| 12. " Improved White Spine. | | 35. TURNIP, Purple Top Strap Leaf. |

THESE 35 PACKAGES FOR \$1.00, POSTPAID.

OUR FAMILY GARDEN COLLECTION. 17 Packets for 50c, Postpaid.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. BEANS, Golden Wax. | 7. LETTUCE, Early Hanson. | 13. PARSNIP, Hollow Crown. |
| 2. BEET, Blood Turnip. | 8. WATER-MELON, Cuban Queen. | 14. RADISH, French Breakfast. |
| 3. CABBAGE, Succession. | 9. MUSK " Silver Netted. | 15. SQUASH, Hubbard. |
| 4. CELERY, Golden Hearted. | 10. ONION, Prize Taker. | 16. TOMATO, Acme. |
| 5. CORN, Early Minnesota. | 11. PEPPER, Golden Queen. | 17. TURNIP, Purple Top Munich. |
| 6. CUCUMBER, Long Green. | 12. PEAS, Bliss' Abundance. | |

No changes will be made in the above named collections. They are all put up in advance.

Look up the Descriptions of these Varieties in this Catalogue.

BEST BOOKS ON VARIOUS FARM AND GARDEN TOPICS.

The Beautiful Flower Garden,.....	\$.50	Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed Growing,.....	\$1.00
How to grow Onions,.....	.30	Henderson's Gardening for Profit,.....	2.00
A Kitchen Garden of one Acre,.....	.50	Horticulturist's Rule Book,.....	1.00
Injurious Insects,.....	.50	Practical Farm Chemistry,.....	1.00
How to grow Roots for Stock,.....	.30	Gardening for the South,.....	2.00
How to grow Melons for Market,.....	.30	Best Methods in Asparagus Culture,.....	.50
Manures; how to make and use,.....	.50	Greenhouse Managment,.....	1.00
Celery for Profit,.....	.50	Clover Culture,.....	.75
Livingston and the Tomato,.....	1.00	Success in Market Garden,.....	1.00
Irrigation for Farm, Garden and Orchard,.....	1.50	Practical Floriculture,.....	1.50

NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.
12 x 1 in.	522,720	30 x 1 in.	209,088	42 x 12 in.	12,446	8 x 1 Ft.	5,445
12 x 3 "	174,240	30 x 6 "	34,848	42 x 24 "	6,223	8 x 3 "	1,815
12 x 12 "	43,560	30 x 12 "	17,424	42 x 36 "	4,148	8 x 8 "	680
16 x 1 "	392,040	30 x 16 "	13,068	42 x 42 "	3,556	10 x 1 "	4,356
18 x 1 "	348,480	30 x 20 "	10,454	48 x 12 "	10,890	10 x 6 "	826
18 x 3 "	116,160	30 x 24 "	8,712	48 x 18 "	7,790	10 x 10 "	435
18 x 12 "	29,040	30 x 30 "	6,970	48 x 24 "	5,445	12 x 1 "	3,630
18 x 18 "	19,360	36 x 3 "	58,080	48 x 30 "	4,356	12 x 5 "	736
20 x 1 "	313,635	36 x 12 "	14,520	48 x 36 "	3,630	12 x 12 "	302
20 x 20 "	15,681	36 x 18 "	9,680	48 x 48 "	2,723	16 x 1 "	2,722
24 x 1 "	261,360	36 x 24 "	7,260	60 x 36 "	2,901	16 x 16 "	176
24 x 18 "	15,520	36 x 30 "	5,808	60 x 48 "	2,178		
24 x 24 "	10,890	36 x 36 "	4,840	60 x 60 "	1,743		

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUISITE TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS AND SOW AN ACRE.

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.	Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Onion Seed, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....	1 lb.	Endive, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 1/2 lbs.	Onion Seed, for Sets.....	40 to 80 "
Barley.....	2 1/2 bu.	Flax, broadcast.....	1/2 bu.	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 1/2 pints to 100 feet of drill.....	1 "	Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.....		Parsnip, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Beans, pole, 1 1/2 pints to 100 hills.....	1/2 "	Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.....		Parsley, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 "
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	7 lbs.	Grass, Blue, Kentucky.....	2 bu.	Peas, garden, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill.....	2 bu.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	5 "	" Blue, English.....	1 "	" field.....	2 "
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.	" Hungarian and Millet.....	1/2 "	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	3 oz.
Broom Corn.....	10 lbs.	" Mixed Lawn.....	3 to 5 "	Potatoes.....	8 bu.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.	Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow.....	2 "	Pumpkin, 1/2 quart to 100 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	1/2 bu.	" Red Top, Fancy Clean.....	8 to 10 lbs.	Radish, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	10 to 12 "
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.	" Timothy.....	1/2 bu.	Rye.....	1 1/2 bu.
Carrot, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	2 1/2 lbs.	Hemp.....	2 "	Salsify, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 1/2 oz.	Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.	Spinage, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 "
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.....	2 "	Kohl Rabi, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.	Summer Savory, 1 pkt. to 100 ft. drill.....	3/4 "
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	6 lbs.	Leek, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 "	Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 "
" Large Red and Crimson Trefoil.....	8 "	Lettuce, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 "	" Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 "
" Medium.....	10 "	Martynia, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	5 "	Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants.....	1 oz.
Alfalfa.....	20 to 30 "	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 to 2 "	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 "
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.	" Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 1/2 to 2 "	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	1 1/2 lbs.
Corn, sweet, 1/2 pint to 100 hills.....	5 qts.	Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	15 "	Vetches.....	2 bu.
Cress, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	12 lbs.	Oats.....	2 bu.	Wheat.....	1 1/4 "
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 to 2 "	Okra, 1 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.		

HOW TO MAKE A GARDEN.

Select a loamy piece of land as nearly level as possible. Cultivate deep and fertilize each year with well rotted stable manure where straw is used for bedding. Avoid sawdust manures in your gardens. For root crops like turnips, radishes, celery, and cabbages also, salt spread at the rate of one barrel per acre will render them more crisp and solid. Nitrate of soda is very valuable for tomatoes but not over six pounds to the square rod should be used. ANY COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER should be thoroughly mixed with the soil so that the tender roots of young plants will not be burned by coming in contact with any lumps of the fertilizer.

Too much stress cannot be laid on thoroughly pulverizing the soil, but do not cultivate when the soil will not readily crumble when rolled into a ball in the hand.

Lay out the garden in rows running the longest way so that as much cultivating can be done with a horse as possible. Most garden crops do better by rotating them. Onions may be grown on the same ground year after year by the prolific use of good manures.

SOWING THE SEED.

There is no more prolific source of disappointment and failure among amateur gardeners than hasty, careless or improper sowing of the seed. A seed consists of a minute plant minus the roots, 'with a sufficient amount of food stowed in or around it to sustain it until it can expand its leaves, form roots and provide for itself, the whole enclosed in a hard and more or less impervious shell. To secure germination, moisture, heat, and a certain amount of air are necessary. The first steps are the softening of the hard, outer shell, the developing of the leaves of the plant from the absorption of water, and the changing of the plant food from the form of starch to that of sugar. In the first condition the food was easily preserved unchanged, but the plant with its undeveloped leaves and no root was incapable of using it, while in its sugary condition it is easily appropriated, but if not used it speedily decays itself and induces decay in the plant. A seed then may retain its vitality and remain unchanged for years, while after germination has commenced, a check of a day or two in the process may be fatal. There is no time from that when the seed falls from the parent plant until it in turn produces seed, when the plant is so susceptible of fatal injury from the overabundance or from the sufficient want of heat and moisture, as between germination and the formation of the first true leaves, and it is just then that it needs the aid of a gardener to secure favorable condition. These are:

FIRST.—A proper and constant degree of moisture without being soaked with water. This is secured by making the surface of freshly dug soil so fine and the pressing of the soil over the seeds so firmly with the feet or the back of the hoe, that the degree of moisture remains as nearly uniform as possible.

SECOND.—A proper degree of heat, secured by sowing the seed when the temperature of the soil is that most favorable to germination. Too high a temperature is as detrimental to some kinds as one too low is to others. The proper temperature for each sort may be learned from a careful study of the following pages and the experience of the most successful gardeners in your vicinity.

THIRD.—Covering the seed to such a depth that while a uniform degree of heat and moisture is preserved the necessary air can readily reach the germinating seed, and the tiny stem push the forming leaves into the light and air. This depth will vary with different seeds and conditions of the soil, and can be learned only from practical experience. In general, seeds of the size of the turnip should be covered with half an inch of earth pressed down, while corn may be an inch, beans an inch to two inches and peas two to six inches deep.

FOURTH.—Such condition of soil that the ascending stem can easily penetrate it, and the young roots speedily find suitable food. We can usually secure this by thorough preparation of the ground, and taking care never to sow fine seeds when the ground is wet. Occasionally a heavy or long continued rain followed by a bright sun will so bake and crust the surface that it is impossible for the young plant to find its way through it; or a few days of strong wind will so dry the surface that the seed will not germinate, when there is nothing to do but plant again.

HOT BED.

Use fresh horse manure containing a liberal supply of litter. Throw into a loose pile, then in a few days fork over and leave in a pile for a few days again, when it is ready for use.

Clear a rectangular piece of ground and make the bed at least a foot larger each way than the frame, stamping the manure frequently and spreading evenly. Make the bed about two feet deep for general use.

The frame should be of one inch lumber and about four inches higher at the back than front. A sash 3 x 5 feet is convenient to handle and the glass should have at least 1/4 inch lap. Use light and rich soil, and plenty of water is requisite for developing the plants.

When the bed is prepared be careful not to plant too quick as it will rise to a temperature of 120 degrees and must be allowed to cool to 90 degrees before putting in the seed.

TRANSPLANTED VEGETABLE PLANTS.

WELL GROWN AND LIGHTLY PACKED TO CARRY LONG DISTANCES.

The fact that these plants are all grown from choicest stocks of seeds on our own grounds, is sufficient recommendation as to the genuineness of the varieties. Shipped by express only.

CABBAGE.—Ready, Early and Second Early.

April 1st; Late, June 10th.

	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
Extra Early Wakefield.....	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$4.50
Henderson's Early Summer.....	.35	.60	4.50
Fottler's Improved Brunswick.....	.35	.60	4.50
Premium Flat Dutch.....	.20	.30	2.00
Improved American Savoy.....	.25	.40	2.50
Red Rock.....	.25	.40	2.50
CELERY .—Ready July 1st.	Per 100	Per 1000	
Dwarf Golden Heart.....	\$0.40	\$2.25	
Giant Golden Heart.....	.40	2.25	
White Plume.....	.40	2.25	
New Rose.....	.40	2.25	

CAULIFLOWER.—Early. —Ready May 1st.

Snowball.....\$0.40 \$0.75 \$5.00

Extra Early Erfurt......40 .75 5.00

EGG PLANT.—Ready May 10th.

New York Improved Purple.....\$0.25 \$0.85 \$1.50

TOMATO.—Ready May 10th.

Acme......25 .85 1.50 \$5.00

Favorite......25 .85 1.50 5.00

Beauty......25 .85 1.50 5.00

Mikado......25 .85 1.50 5.00

Or any other in Catalogue at same price.

A NEW INSECT KILLER.

Everybody wants an insect exterminator that can be used on all kinds of plants without injury or poisoning the plants. We have found it at last in the **UNIVERSAL INSECT KILLER**, which can be used on cabbages without danger to any person or thing, except the insects. Price, 50 cents per pound, post paid; 5 pound lots by express, at 40 cents per pound.

Also a new **POTATO BUG KILLER**. It acts quicker than Paris Green, can be easily handled without injuring the skin, and is sure death to the bugs. At the same time it promotes the growth of plants. Lb, 30c; by express, lb, 25c. Paris Green and London Purple, by express, lb, 25c.

GENERAL LIST

OF

RELIABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

We offer a list of known varieties of real value; and exclude an endless number of kinds for which there is no demand. **PROFESSIONAL GROWERS.** Please note that we aim to give fair and reasonable general instructions as to growth.

TO BEGINNERS. Allowance must be made in general instructions; what applies in one latitude or section may widely differ from another not very far distant. Most of our seed bags contain specific instructions, and apply to the peculiar traits of the special variety.

MARKET GARDENERS, or other large planters, requiring large quantities of seeds are invited to write for Special Prices. In writing please state whether you are a Market Gardener, Florist or Dealer in Seeds.

SEEDS PREPAID BY MAIL. PLEASE BEAR IN MIND that the prices in the following list include prepayment of postage by us on all seeds offered by the **Packet, Ounce, Quarter Pound, Pound, Pint or Quart**, unless otherwise noted. Thus you have only to send the catalogue price and we guarantee safe delivery by mail, postage prepaid. If the seeds are to be sent by express, at the buyer's expense, deduct eight cents for a pound, eight cents for a pint, and fifteen cents for a quart. Half-pounds supplied at pound rates; half-bushels at bushel rates.

PACKET SEED DISCOUNTS. This does not refer to seeds offered by weight or measure, but to seeds in **PACKETS ONLY**; nor does it refer to Potatoes, Onion Sets or Bulbs.

For 25 CENTS you may select 6 five-cent packages of Vegetable or Flower Seeds.
For 50 CENTS you may select 13 five-cent packages of Vegetable or Flower Seeds.
For \$1.00 you may select Seeds in Packets to the amount of \$1.30.
For \$2.00 you may select Seeds in Packets to the amount of \$2.75.
For \$5.00 you may select Seeds in Packets to the amount of \$7.25.

BULK SEED DISCOUNTS. This discount refers to **SEEDS** quoted in catalogue **BY WEIGHT** { **On an Order of \$5.00..... 10 Per Cent.**
OR MEASURE, and not to Potatoes, Onion Sets, Bulbs or Field Seeds. { **On an Order of \$10.00..... 12 Per Cent.**
Neither to Seeds in Packets. { **On an Order of \$20.00..... 15 Per Cent.**

ORDER EARLY. Please order as soon after you get this Catalogue as possible, and **THEN YOU WILL HAVE YOUR SEEDS AT HAND FOR PLANTING WHEN YOU WANT THEM**, besides if you want heavy seeds in large quantities they can be sent by freight very cheaply.

ARTICHOKE.

Plant the seeds early in the spring one inch deep, and three or four inches apart, in drills one inch apart. Hoe often and transplant in the following spring to hills four feet apart, setting from one to three plants in a hill. The soil should be deep, light and rich, and the situation open and free from influence of trees. Protect in winter with proper covering. The parts used are the fleshy substance on the bottom of the scales of the immature flower heads.

Large Green Globe.—The largest and best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Artichoke Roots.—Well known. Cut and plant same as potatoes. They will grow and produce enormous crops in any soil or situation, yielding the largest crops in a dry open situation.

Mammoth White French.—The wonderful productiveness and ease with which these artichokes can be produced is always a surprise to those who cultivate the first time. They are an excellent feed for cattle, sheep and horses. Fed to milch cows, they equal bran in producing rich milk. They make splendid pickles and are palatable eaten raw; some people cook them but their greatest value is as a food for hogs, for which they are more valuable than any other root; one acre will support forty hogs from October first until they start to grow the following spring, except during the time the ground is frozen, and the hogs do their own harvesting. On good corn land they will produce from four hundred to a thousand bushels per acre. Freezing and thawing does not injure them; three bushels will plant an acre. Lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00; by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00; bu., \$2.25.

Jerusalem.—Excellent for stock. Pk., 60; bu., \$2.00.

ASPARAGUS.

One oz. Sows 60 Feet of Drill.

This is one of the very earliest and at the same time most delicious of vegetable. Until recently the demand has been greater than the supply. Its culture is so easy that it ought to be in every garden.

CULTURE.—Prepare a patch 20 by 50 feet by very deep plowing, then furrow out trenches 12 inches deep, and five feet apart, and fill five or six inches with well rotted manure. Then send to us for nice plants and set them on little mounds 2 inches high in the trench and fill the trenches. Cultivate thoroughly and remove all stems in the fall before the seed is ripe. Salt is beneficial, and an annual dressing of nitrate of soda is valuable. To grow plants drill them one foot apart and throw to 2 inches in the row these should be set the following spring.

Columbian White.—This grand new variety is pure white until four inches above the ground. It is large and commands the highest market price. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25. Roots by mail \$1.00 per 100.

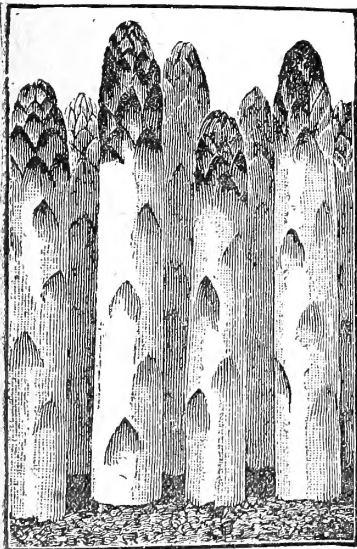
Donald's Elmira.—A noted sort which originated with Mr. Donald, a well-known market gardener of Elmira, N. Y. It is quite different from either Barr's or Palmetto, and is a good, reliable mammoth. Lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Conover's Colossal.—A large and rapid grower of excellent quality. Lb., 50. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; oz., 10c; pkt., 5c.

Barr's Mammoth.—A fine variety; out-sells all others in some markets. The stalks are very large and uniform, grows very quick, and is very light in color. Lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; oz., 10c; pkt., 5c.

Palmetto.—Claimed to be an earlier, better yielder and more even grower than the Colossal. Lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; oz., 10c; pkt., 5c.

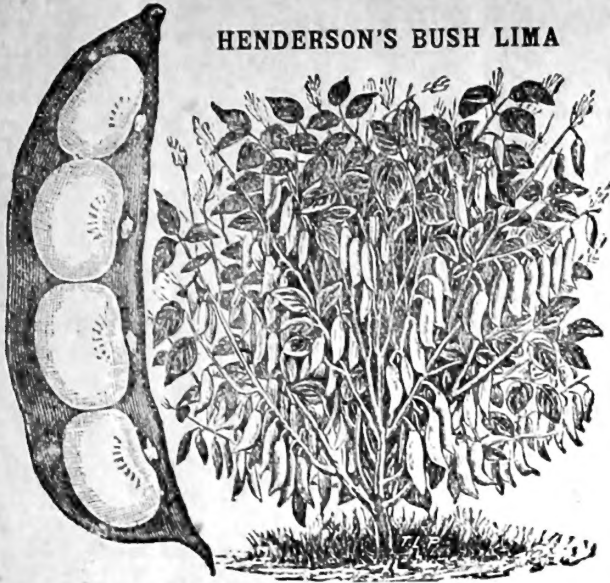
Roots of these four, 75-cents per 100.



COLUMBIAN WHITE.

BEANS.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA



a delicious snap bean when the flat pods are just formed and afterward used as a Lima Bean. It is wonderfully productive and is a magnificent forage crop. Very strong stem loaded two feet high with fine plump pods. When dry can be ground into flour. Pkt., 5c; pt., 30; qt., 50; ½ bu., \$2.50.

Burpee's Bush Lima.—Three times as large as Henderson's, more productive and a delicious lima bean. No poles for any of these required. Pkt., 5c; pt., 30; qt., 50c.

Australian Tree Bean.—New field bean from Australia after repeated trials in various parts of United States, promises to be not only most productive and profitable but the earliest field bean ever grown in America. It

is a white bean somewhat larger than the Prolific Tree Bean. Pt., 35c; qt., 15c; pk., \$2.00.

California Prolific Tree.—A new and valuable variety for field culture; has grown as high as 60 bu-hels per acre; grows about 20 inches high, with stiff and strong branches. By mail lb., 20c; by freight or express, bu., \$4.00.

Dwarf Navy or Pea.—Plant one and one-fourth bushels per acre; never cultivate when wet. By mail, lb., 20c; by express or freight, bu., \$3.50.

Improved Early Yellow Six Weeks.—After Valentine, we believe this bean is the next best; extra early green pod. It is absolutely stringless until it attains full size. It is extra early, very productive, and always makes a good thick meaty pod. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.00.

Early Mohawk.—Very early and hardier than most early varieties. Delicious flavor. Color of ripe beans is drab with purple spots. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$5.00.

Early Red Valentine.—Early, tender, productive and fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Large White Kidney.—Not as productive as the pea bean, but of very superior quality. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$5.00.

Yellow Soy.—Came from Japan, where they are extensively used in place of meat, having the same nutritive qualities as good beef. Have been sold extensively in this country as a substitute for coffee. Are shaped like round peas, enormously productive, withstand drouth well and are exceedingly fine for stock as well as human food. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; ½ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Black Eyed Wax.—This is claimed to be the best wax bean in cultivation. It is a cross between the Black Wax and Golden Wax, and so far as tried is the earliest Wax Bean. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$6.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—This variety is very hardy, withstands drouth well, grows well off the ground and is a heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50 bu., \$6.00.

Golden Wax.—One of the very best if not the best as a snap bean. Pods are of golden color when fit for the table. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.40.

German Black Wax.—When ripe the pods are yellow, very tender and of good quality. When ripe the seeds are black. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

Deduct 8 cents pint, and 15 cents quart if ordered by Express or Freight.

1 Quart to 100 Feet Drill.

A succession of sowing can be made from the first week in May until September. Plant in drills about two inches deep, and from eighteen inches to two feet apart, according to the richness of soil. The poorer the soil, the closer they can be planted. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart.

DWARF OR BUSH.

Henderson's Bush Lima.—A decided vegetable novelty. A distinguished horticulturist (Joseph) writes: "What a splendid thing is this Henderson's Bush Lima Bean. It has absolutely no fault expect that it is not as large as some other lima beans. I had not seen all the good points last year, but I am enthusiastic, elated and exhilarated now. There is nothing now that could outdo it in proficiency. The large strong bushes are so loaded, that you can actually tear them off a handful at a time. They begin to be fit for use at least two weeks in advance of the large Limas; they continue to produce pods all through the season, and don't stop until checked by frost." Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2; bu., \$8

Jackson's Wonder.

A new bean originated in Georgia. It is a combination bean, being



LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS.



EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE.

It is a cross between the Black Wax and Golden Wax, and so far as tried is the earliest Wax Bean.



BLACK EYED WAX BEAN.



WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.



EDMUND'S EARLY.

a crop in six weeks from time of planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

Early Turnip Bassano.—Excellent and valuable for its earliness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

Eclipse.—An excellent early variety; not quite as early as Egyptian, but larger and finer quality. The tops are small. Beets are globe-shaped, of rich purple color. Very desirable for the table. Good for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; pound, 50 cents.

Long Smooth Blood.—The best late variety. Can be stored in pits or the cellar for winter use. Beets are injured by frost, hence must be gathered before the first killing frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; pound, 40 cents.

Bastian's Blood Turnip.—After the Egyptian and the Eclipse varieties this is probably the earliest beet in cultivation. Shape very similar to the Early Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; pound 50 cents.

One quarter of a pound each of any three varieties sent postpaid for 40 cents.

SUGAR BEETS.

The United States annually import 1,400,000 tons of sugar. This should and can be produced from sugar beets in this country, where a higher percentage of sugar is obtained than in Europe. Capital is now being invested in the manufacture of sugar from beets, and everybody in the GREAT SUGAR BELT of the United States should try an acre or more of beets to see how well adapted his section is to growing sugar beets. They will pay well for feed for stock.

CULTURE.—Soil should be well drained, good exposure to light, loose texture and easily worked. No barn yard manure should be applied the spring the seed is sown. Superphosphate of lime may be sown at the rate of 300 pounds per acre at the time of planting. In fertile soils plow 12 to 15 inches deep. In poorer soils plow 8 to 9 inches, and sub-soil 4 to 5 inches. Harrow thoroughly as the ground can not be too fine. Plant in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and leave the plants from 6 to 9 inches apart in the row. Cultivate often and thoroughly and keep surface flat. Thin the plants when they begin to show four leaves.

The seed may be planted from the middle of April to the middle of June, depending on climatic conditions, and harvested from the middle of September to the middle of November.

Klein Wanzleben. (Imported seed)—This kind is cultivated on a larger scale than any other Sugar Beet. The root is conical, straight and even, quite large at the head and rapidly tapering. It is a heavier yielder than Vilmorin's Imperial, and contains from 13 to 15 per cent. of sugar. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; by express, 5 pounds, \$1.50.

Vilmorin's White Improved. (Imported seed)—This variety has given the highest percentage of sugar to the beet but it does not yield as much per acre as the French White Red Top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 pounds, \$2.00.

White French Red Top.—Produces more sugar to the acre than other varieties but not as much in individual beets; excellent to grow for stock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40 cents.

Lane's Imperial.—White gray top improved; in this country grows too much out of the ground to get the best results for sugar making, but is a grand variety for the table or stock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40 cents.

MANGEL WURZEL OR STOCK BEETS.

The importance to the farmers of the West, of the cultivation of Mangels and Sugar Beets can not be over estimated. When corn is an entire failure, beets will make a steady growth, and though they may not grow to as large a size, they will be much richer in the sugar content.

Mangels and Sugar Beets for the stock should be planted in drills 3 feet and 6 inches apart, and thinned to 12 inches in the row.

Probably the best guide in all sections is to sow from 8 to 10 days before the time that corn is usually planted. Sow 5 pounds to the acre.

Mammoth Long Red.—An improved form of the old Long Red, growing to near double the size. Will keep in an ordinary cellar until spring, without losing its crispness. One of the best Mangels for general crop. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., 30 cents per pound.

Champion Yellow Globe.—Spherical, good cropper, easily pulled, nearly identical with Red Globe except color. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; 5 pounds or more by freight or express, 30 cents per pound.

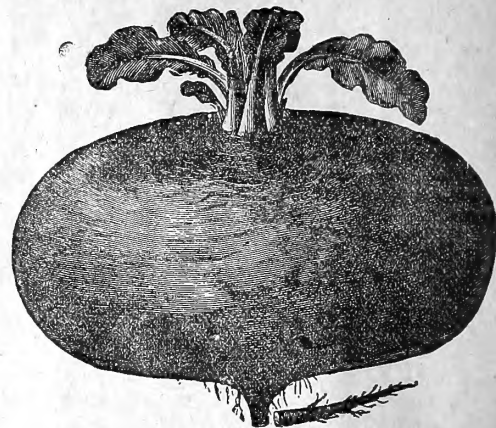
Red Globe.—A large, round variety, of excellent quality, which keeps better than Long Red and produces better crops on shallow soil. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., or over 25cts. a lb.

LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.

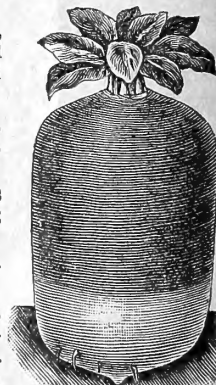
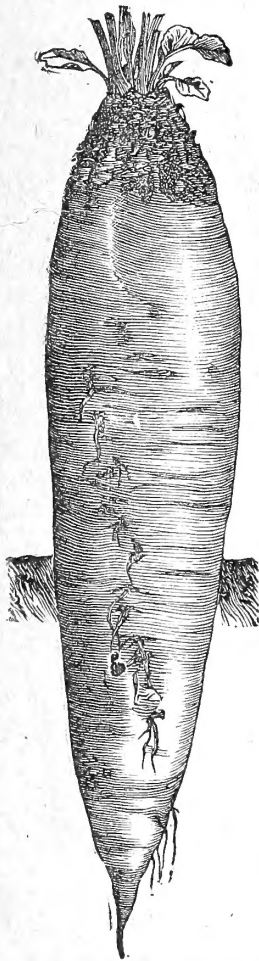
Long Red.—This is the variety most generally grown for stock, produces large roots of an excellent quality. Lb., 30c; 5 lbs. or more, 25c. per lb.; pkt., 5c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

Mammoth Golden Giant.—Grows more than one half out of ground, of a grayish or russet color. Remarkably even in shape and size. Flesh white and sweet, much liked by cattle. An excellent keeper, yields 40 to 60 tons per acre. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., 40 cents per pound.

Golden Tankard.—Flesh bright golden yellow, used extensively in English dairies for its nutritious and milk producing qualities. Sheep eat it in preference to all other mangels. With extra cultivation it yields 75 tons per acre. Lb., 35c; 5 pounds and over, 30c per pound. pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cents.



LENTZ' EXTRA EARLY.



GOLDEN TANKARD.

CABBAGE.

One oz. will produce 1,500 plants.

For earliest crop, plants may be started in a box or hot bed the first of March, and set out the first of April, care being taken to set the plant down to the first leaf, to prevent the frost from cracking the stem.

For second early, sow seed early in April, planting out early in May.

Late varieties should be sown in May, planting in July, or the seed may be planted in the ground in June.

LONG ISLAND has long been noted for the fine and strong vitality Cabbage seed grown there. Our seed is all secured direct from one of the most celebrated growers there and better seed cannot be obtained. We offer the following choice varieties.

EARLY CABBAGE.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Stands unrivaled as an early cabbage, when grown from pure stock. Heads are pyramidal in shape with rounded peak. It is a shy seeder and choice seed it always high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00 lb., \$2.00.

Burpee's All Head.—Something new in Early Cabbages. Introduced recently.

The following claims we make for this new and valuable cabbage and stand ready to prove, not only by our own experience, but by the experience of hundreds of others, many of them truckers and market gardeners.

First—Earliness. That it is the earliest of all large head cabbages.

Second—Size. That it is one-third larger than any other early cabbage.

Third—Uniformity. That the All-Head approaches nearer to a thoroughbred cabbage than any other, not only in uniformity of head, but also in beautiful appearance, color and solidity.

Fourth—Quality. The main feature of a good cabbage is tenderness. In this the Early All-Head surpasses all other early cabbages.

The Early All-Head has the desirable advantage of answering for a late as well as an early cabbage. Seed sown last of April or early in May. Plants set out in July will produce fine, large, solid heads, that will keep good through the winter months. Taking it all in all, we pronounce the **Early All-Head** one of the most valuable early cabbages introduced. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Large Early York.—A well known early variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.25.

Henderson's Early Summer.—Ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield with twice as large heads; a week earlier than Succession, but only half as large. It gave the greatest yield of 40 varieties at the Kansas Experiment Station. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Winningstad.—One of the surest headers grown; cone shaped and remarkably hard and solid; desirable for both early and late, quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Express.—Five years' trials of this superior cabbage have proved it to be the earliest in cultivation, and in this class can not be excelled. While not so large as Jersey Wakefield it is four or five days earlier. The heads are uniform in size and shape, exceedingly solid and firm, and of fine, mild flavor. Though the heads are small, large crops may be obtained, for they have but few outside leaves and may therefore be planted very close. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

SECOND EARLY.

Henderson's Succession.—Was introduced three years ago and during that time it has probably been more thoroughly and critically tested than any other variety. It is of large size and is so finely bred that in a field of ten acres every head was a magnificent specimen, fit for exhibition purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$3.00.

"Newark" Early Flat Dutch.—Heads large, solid, roundish or nearly flat; very tender, fine grained and excellent flavor. As well as being excellent for market in summer, is admirably adapted for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

GRAND NEW CABBAGE.

Brill's Nonsuch.—New. This is a cross between "Newark" Early Flat Dutch and Brill's "Excelsior" Large Flat Dutch. In size a medium between the two. In season only a few days later than the "Newark." Having the color and clean cut foliage of the "Excelsior." Possessing all the fine qualities of both parents. Can be sown in the fall and will not run to seed like most second early sorts when wintered over. This fact alone will make it a favorite in the south and with the northern growers who still use cold frames, and its combined good qualities will make it a universal favorite for summer, fall or winter crop. This is really an "All Seasons" variety.

SIR:—The sample Cabbage Seed (Nonsuch) which you sent me, gave very satisfactory results. As a second early cabbage it produces the largest heads in the same time of any variety I have ever grown, being of fine shape, very solid and handsome, and heading very evenly.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Yours, etc.,

FREDERICK A. RUSSELL.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick.—One of the very best. Heads large, flat, solid and of good quality. Stem remarkably short, a sure header, and will stand long without cracking. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

LATE OR WINTER CABBAGES.

"Excelsior Large Flat Dutch."—Large head, ripening rather early in the fall. Tender and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

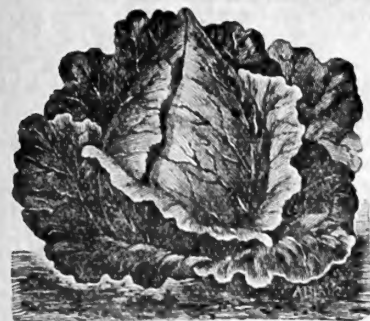
"Perfection" Drumhead Savoy.—Large head, rich and tender, with fine flavor, well showing qualities of the Savoy class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Burpee's Surehead.—This variety is unrivaled to-day, being pronounced by thousands of growers the surest heading and best main crop Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Louisville Drumhead.—The choicest of the Drumheads. Late fall or winter, large flat solid heads. Good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Improved Large Late Drumhead.—This old-fashioned cabbage has of late years been improved by good culture and careful selections of heads of the proper type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

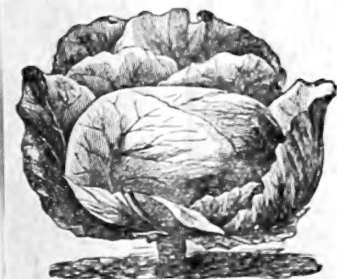
Stone Mason Drumhead.—Characterized by its sweetness and delicacy of flavor and by its reliability in forming a large head. Very hardy and will endure the cold of extreme northern climates. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.



EARLY WINNINGSTAD.

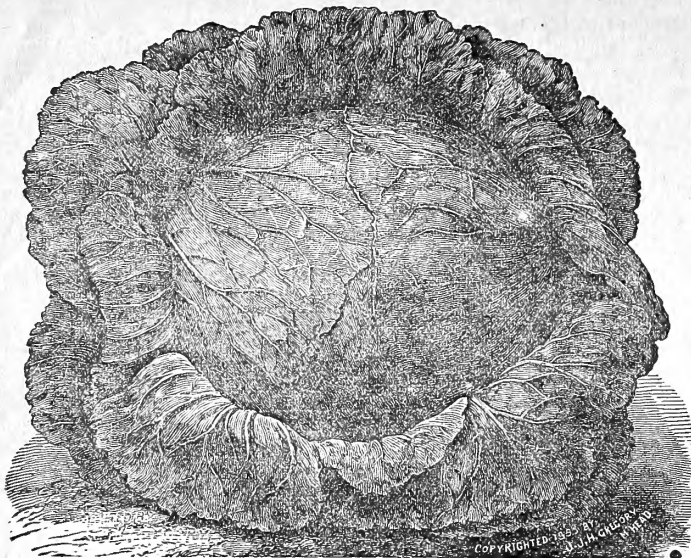


EXCELSIOR LARGE FLAT DUTCH.

SPECIAL OFFER TO LARGE GROWERS.

ceipt of 50 cents.

One oz. each of any three varieties of Cabbage seed here catalogued, sent postpaid on the receipt of 50 cents.



WORLD BEATER.

EDITOR POST:—We see in the Post of the 10th inst., notice of a large cabbage measuring 3 feet in circumference. I this day measured what we think is our largest, and it is just 47 inches, clean, solid goods, and weighs 23 pounds. Lots of 33 and 40 inch circumferences and from 18 to 20 pounds. Respectfully,

Pkt., 10; 3 pkts., 25; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth Rock Red.—Very much larger heads than the old Red Dutch. Ninety-five per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads, large, round, very solid, and of deep red color. Either for pickling or table use there is no better variety of red cabbage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Extra Early Etampes.—This variety is certainly the earliest cabbage grown; heads pointed, solid and of medium size; seldom fails to head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Mixed Cabbage Seed 10 Cents an Ounce.

SPECIAL PRICES TO LARGE BUYERS! postpaid, for 50 cents.

One ounce each of any three varieties of the foregoing Cabbage Seed sent by mail,

CABBAGE—Continued.
World Beater.—We offer this year, for the first time this new and remarkable acquisition to the garden. This new variety is the result of several years careful selection and crossing of some of the leading varieties of late cabbages by a famous eastern gardener. His efforts have been rewarded by the production of a cabbage that is a wonder to everyone who sees it. Not only is it a marvel in size, but in quality and flavor as well. This is the same variety that several seedsmen are cataloguing as "Autumn King." We can say without hesitation, that it is the finest Late Cabbage in cultivation; occupying the same place among late cabbages that the Early Jersey Wakefield does among the early varieties. The best keeper there is grown, produces enormous, solid heads of a dark green color. Has but a few outside leaves, and can be relied upon to produce more pounds of salable cabbage, on this account, than any other variety. The heads are nearly spherical in shape; with leaves of a peculiar crimped nature. Notice what those who have grown this variety say:

"I have raised the finest cabbages that I ever saw. Some of the heads (after cleared off ready for market) weighed 19 lbs. in September. It is very tender and of fine flavor."

J. S. BORNE.

F. M. HUFFMAN, Marquess, W. Va.

CARROT.

The Carrot, like other root crops, delights in a sandy loam, richly tilled. For early crop sow in the spring, as soon as the ground is in good working order; for later crops, they may be sown any time until the middle of June. Sow in rows about 15 inches apart, thinning out to three or four inches between the plants. In field culture, when grown for horses or cattle, the rows should be three feet apart, so that the crop can be worked by the Horse Cultivator. As Carrot seed is slow to germinate, all precautions must be taken.

Half Long Stump Rooted. Of medium size, flesh bright scarlet, brittle and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Long Orange.—May be grown for table use or for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Oxheart.—A new Carrot. Short stump rooted and excellent for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 70c.

Large White Belgian.—White root, growing one-third out of the ground. Grown for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Chantenay.—As a table variety it is first class; in shape it is larger than the Scarlet Horn, and also broader at the shoulder. The flesh is of a beautiful, rich, orange color, and of the finest quality; it is medium early, with small tops, and will give great satisfaction to both the market and private garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

Early French Forcing.—The earliest variety, largely grown for forcing purposes; globe shaped root of an orange red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Mastodon Carrot.—The giant among carrots. Under manuring they resemble mangels and yield immense crops. It is the carrot to grow for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CAULIFLOWER.

One Ounce will Produce 2,000 Plants.

The culture of cauliflower is very similar to that of Cabbage. Rich manuring will pay.

Snowball.—Very early and reliable in heading. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.

World Beater.—This grand new cauliflower stands at the top in the list of varieties of this choice vegetable, and is offered at a reasonable price. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

CELERY.

One Ounce for 2,000 Plants.

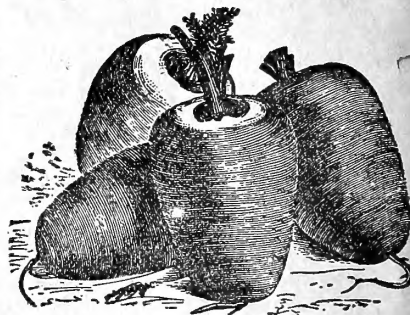
Golden Self-Blanching.—A most valuable variety which partakes somewhat of the character of the celebrated "White Plume," inasmuch as it simply needs a slight earthing up or "handling." It is of a beautiful waxy golden color, very solid and of a rich nutty flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.



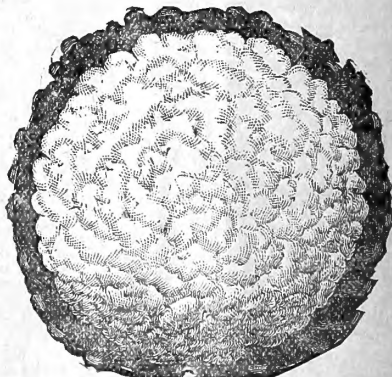
LONG ORANGE.



CHANTENAY.



OXHEART.



SNOWBALL.

CELERY--Continued.

White Plume.—Each year adds to the popularity and value of this variety. Like our Golden Self-Blanching, the heart and stalk is naturally white, and consequently it requires very little earthing up to blanch it. Its eating qualities are of the very best, and although its keeping qualities are not equal to our Golden Self-Blanching, yet as a celery for the fall and early winter use it is unsurpassed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Kalamazoo Broad Ribbed.—A magnificent new half dwarf celery originated with prominent celery growers at Kalamazoo, Mich. It is very distinct and handsome, of a beautiful cream white color throughout, attains a very large size, of quick growth, stiff and close habit, remarkably solid, and fine flavored. Ribs are very broad, thickly and closely set,

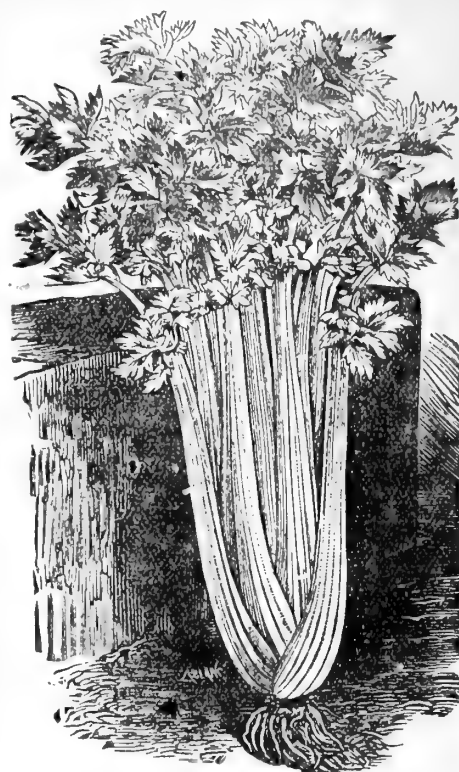


KALAMAZOO CELERY.

while by reason of its neat growth and showy appearance, it is a specially valuable variety for market. It is also a first class keeper, remaining fit for use as long as the Golden Dwarf and other good keeping sorts. For the use of hotels, restaurants and other large establishments, it is superior to most other kinds, there scarcely being any waste in dressing for the table. It has such a distinctive appearance in growth as to cause almost everyone seeing it to exclaim: "What celery is that?" Long rows of it being as level and even as though each plant had been shaped in the same mould. It has already taken the lead as a keeping celery for winter use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

Golden Heart.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c. This is now a leading variety in all parts of the country. In the great celery growing districts of Kalamazoo, Mich., it is the variety that is nearly altogether planted. When blanched the heart is of a waxy golden yellow, rendering it a most attractive and showy variety, for either market or private use; it is entirely solid; best winter keeper.

New Giant Pascal.—No variety yet introduced has been a more marked and valuable improvement. Developed from the Large, Solid, Golden Yellow, it retains the beautiful color, the thick, solid crisp stalks, and the incomparable flavor of that variety, but is of much stronger growth, also larger, producing perfectly blanched stalks, over two feet in length and proportionately thick, yet never in the least stringy. It is unequaled for rich, nutty flavor, and blanches very easily. A fine keeper and excellent shipper, retaining color and fresh appearance longer than any other. The best all around celery yet introduced. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.



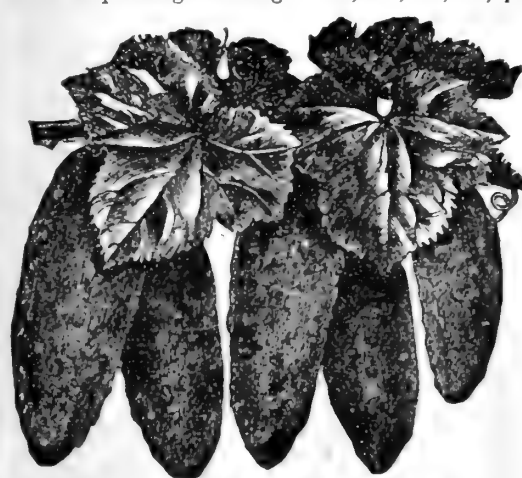
NEW GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

CUCUMBERS.

1 oz. for 50 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. in hills for an acre.

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, sandy loam. They should not be planted in the open air until there is prospect of settled warm weather. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil with each hill a shovelful of well rotted manure. When all danger from insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness. Use slug shot for insects.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber.—The vines are extra strong and grow nearly twice the length of ordinary varieties, the climbing habit shows itself as soon as the plant is well established, and should be trained on pole or a fence thus saving space and increasing the yield of a given area nearly threefold. It is very prolific, from 40 to 60 cucumbers having been counted on single plants. The fruit is cylindrical, of a fine green color, flesh thick, firm and of fine flavor. Good for pickling or slicing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



CHICAGO PICKLE.

"Cool and Crisp."—This is the most desirable shape for pickles. At the pickling stage the cucumbers are straight, long, even and slim, and until they reach their full size they are of a very dark green color, so dark that it almost might be called "black." The peculiar feature of this variety is the knobs or protuberances, upon which the spines are placed, are prominent at all stages of growth, giving the cucumber a very attractive appearance. This variety is the *earliest and most prolific of all pickling Cucumbers*, and is certain to become a standard sort. While primarily a pickling variety, it is also most useful for slicing, the cucumbers, when fully matured, being of good size and exceedingly tender and crisp. 10c per pkt., 12 pkts. for \$1.00.

Westfield's Improved Chicago Pickle.—Mr. Westfield, having been engaged in growing pickles for Chicago pickle factories for many years, and also in supplying them with seed for other growers, has watched carefully and selected his seed stock from the most prolific and early maturing vines having the most desirable shaped cucumbers for pickles. Consequently his strain is now considered by all growers in this vicinity to be the best stock to grow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Russian.—No. 3.—The earliest variety. Fruit produced in pairs. Small, hardy and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Evergreen White Spine.—No. 1.—A new and improved strain of the well known White Spine and fast becoming the favorite with market gardeners, both for forcing and outdoor culture. It differs from the ordinary White Spine in the fact of always remaining of a deep green color in all stages of growth. Altogether it is a most welcome and valuable acquisition for pickling, market or home use and should be tried by all who have a garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CUCUMBER.--Continued.

Early Frame.—No. 5.—An old and popular variety, of medium size, straight and handsome. Excellent for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

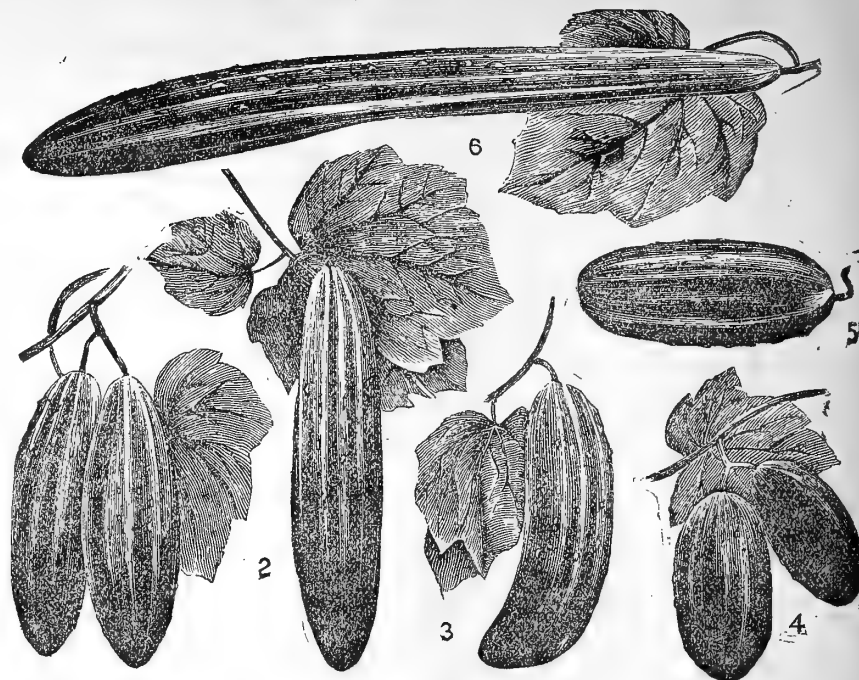
Early Cluster.—No. 4.—A much esteemed early sort, growing in clusters and extremely productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Improved Early White Spine.—No. 2.—A favorite market variety, of medium size, light green, flesh crisp and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Long Green.—No. 6.—A fine, long fruit, of excellent quality, dark green, firm and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

West India Gherkin or Burr.—Used only for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Long White Spine.—They grow very straight, to a length of twelve inches or more, and when about five inches long make hard brittle pickles; dark green and handsome. For table use most excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.



SWEET CORN.

One quart for 200 hills.

A rich, warm, alluvial soil is the best, and immediately before planting this should be as deeply and thoroughly worked as possible. Plant for a succession of crops every three weeks from April until July, in hills three feet apart each way. If cold wet weather follows planting, the corn is quite sure to rot.

WE LIST VARIETIES IN ORDER OF EARLINESS AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE.

First of All.—Numerous experiments have proved this variety to be four to six days earlier than the **Cory**, which is an important consideration in getting early corn on the market. **First of All** has larger ears than other extra early varieties and is of better quality. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25.

Cory.—Earlier than others except **First of All**, having produced ears in 52 days from planting. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

White Cob Cory.—Same as **Cory** except having white cob and kernel. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25.

Early Minnesota.—This variety is quite hardy and will do to plant earlier than most any other. It is standard with market gardeners and is quite prolific. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.50.

Chicago Market.—This remarkable early 12-rowed variety, judging from its increasing popularity, is destined to become a standard extra early variety. Its claim for popularity includes a wide range of desirable qualities, important among which are *earliness*, maturing with the extra early varieties; *large size, fine appearance*, being well formed, and in color nearly white; *superior table qualities*, in this surpassing all other early varieties; *great productiveness*, yielding two or three ears on a stalk. These qualities, combined with a vigorous habit of growth, make it a most desirable variety, which it is a pleasure to recommend. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

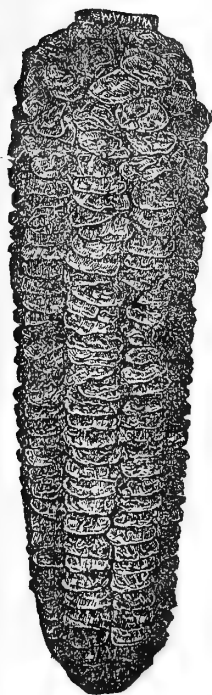
None Such Sweet Corn.—The merits of this new and distinct corn, which so highly recommend it to favor, are good size or ear, strong growing habits, excellent table qualities, possessing an unusually rich juicy flavor and keeping a long time for use. The stalks and fodder have a peculiar color of their own, tinted with pink, the cob is pink in color, grain white, slightly tinted with pink at cob end and entirely free from glaze or flintness. It comes in use after Moore's Concord, with larger ears. The introducer, who has been growing and testing Sweet Corn for the past 14 years, says of this corn;

"I can recommend the **None Such** as the best out of 80 sorts which I now grow. From a large crop grown for seed this season not 1 ear showed a sign of glaze or flint, therefore it must be sweet and tender." Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.

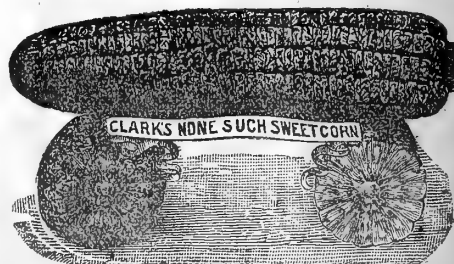
Gold Coin.—A distinct variety with great evergreen properties so desirable in late sweet corns. Very prolific. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25.

Country Gentleman.—(THE FINEST SWEET CORN FOR PRIVATE USE.) This variety is an improvement, by selection, from the **Ne Plus Ultra**, which attained, wherever used, strong endorsements for its sweetness and superior table qualities. The one fault of the **Ne Plus Ultra** was its small size. The ears of the **COUNTRY GENTLEMAN** are much longer and larger, are produced 3 to 5 to the stalk, an average gain of about one ear to the stalk over ordinary kinds, an advantage, at once apparent. Kernels pure white and of unusual length, cob small. But the one characteristic wherein it greatly excels is its delicious quality, being of fine rich flavor, remarkably sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25.

Shaker's Early.—One of the finest market sorts. In good soil the stalks attain a height of six feet, bearing two large ears, well filled out with large white kernels of a delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25.



CORY.



SWEET CORN.--Continued.

Stowell's Evergreen.—The standard sort for late use, and particularly sought after by canners. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Mammoth Evergreen.—The largest and latest Sweet Corn, with large, long ears. Very productive. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

✍ Write us for other Varieties and Prices on large lots. ✍

POP.

Golden Queen.—Large ears. Kernels pop perfectly white and a single one will expand to an inch in diameter. Pkt, 5c; pt, 20c; qt, 30c; pk, \$1.00.

Rice.—Kernels pointed and a favorite with many. Pkt, 5c; qt, 30c; pk, 75c.

EGG PLANT.

New York Improved.—The leading market variety. Pkt, 5c; oz, 50c; ½ lb, \$1.50.

ENDIVE.

Green Curled.—Not only useful as a salad but much used for garnishing. Pkt, 5c; oz, 30c; ½ lb, 50c.



NEW YORK IMPROVED.

LETTUCE.

The culture of lettuce is so nearly universal, that a lettuce bed is found in all the gardens. It is so free from attacks of insects and disease that it is easily managed. For very early it can be sown in a cold frame or hot bed in February or March, and transplanted out as soon as the ground can be worked. Cover nights if the weather becomes cold. To get early lettuce easily, sow in late autumn. Ordinarily, the seed may be sown in April, and at intervals of two or three weeks during the season. Sow in rows one foot apart; thin to one foot apart in rows.

Early Curled Simpson.—Forms a dense mass of curly yellowish leaves resembling a head. Very early variety. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; ¼ lb, 30c; lb, \$1.00.

Hanson.—Large head, being the best heading lettuce grown; green, with white centre. Very crisp and tender. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; ¼ lb, 30c; lb, \$1.00.

Prize Head.—Just the lettuce for those who prefer a thin, sweet, tender lettuce. Deep green color, tinged with red. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; ¼ lb, 30c; lb, \$1.00.

Denver Market.—Best novelty in lettuce in years. It is an early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large, solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. Pkt, 10c; oz, 15c; ¼ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.00.

Henderson's New York.—Of unusual size and solidity of head, heads often weighing four pounds. It blanches itself, is free from bitterness, and is tender, crisp and of excellent flavor. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; ¼ lb, 30c; lb, \$1.00.



PRIZE HEAD.

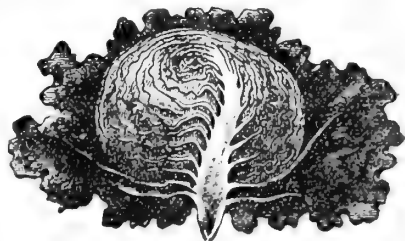
White Passion.—A large handsome cabbage-lettuce. Very crisp and tender. Fine for autumn and winter planting to get an early spring lettuce. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; ¼ lb, 30c; lb, \$1.00.

Salamander.—A grand lettuce for summer use. Withstands summer drouth and heat, crisp and tender and slow to run to seed. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; ¼ lb, 30c; lb, \$1.

Grand Rapids.—This variety originated at Grand Rapids, Mich., where it is largely grown for shipment to distant points and where it is considered by many the best loose headed lettuce for forcing under glass. Leaves medium size, of light, yellowish-green color, much crimped and frilled, thin, but of very upright growth, forms a fair sized but loose head, tender and of good quality. Owing to its upright habit it can be planted very closely. It is of extremely rapid growth, very little liable to rot; will stand without spoiling a week to ten

days after it is fit to cut, and retains its freshness a long time after it is cut. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; ¼ lb, 30c; lb, \$1.00.

Standwell.—Said to stand longer than any other variety before running to seed. Heads large firm and solid, yet tender and delicious. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; ¼ lb, 30c; lb, \$1.00.



HANSON.



LEEK.

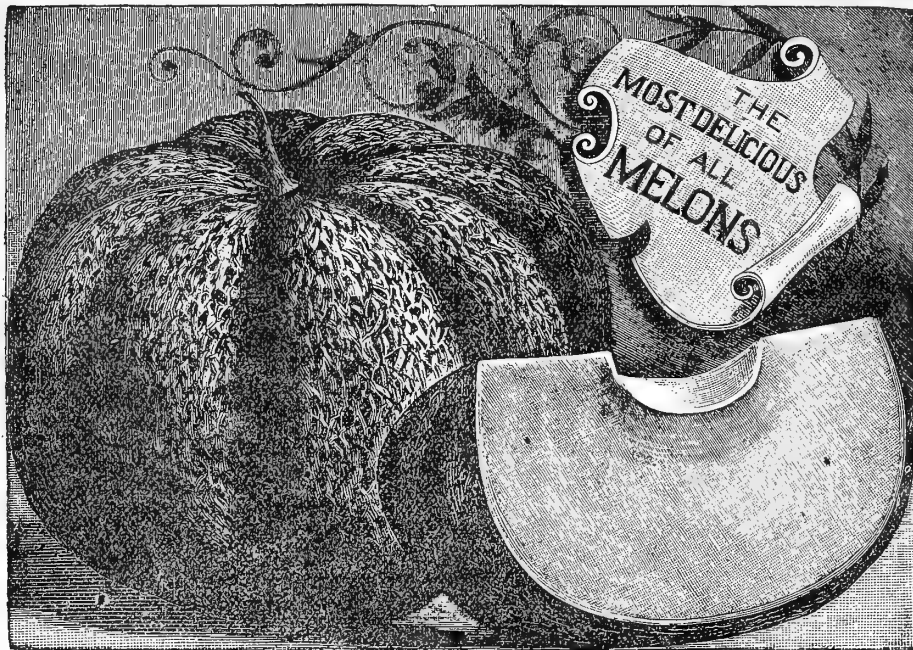
Large Carentan.—Hardy, very superior, large rooted and large leaved. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; ½ lb, 60c.

MUSK MELON.--Selected Seed.

1 oz. for 60 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hill for an acre.

Melons thrive best in a moderately enriched light soil. The hills should be from three to six feet apart each way, according to the richness of the soil. If soil is poor or sandy, plant at four feet. Previous to planting, incorporate well with the soil in each hill a couple of shovelful of well rotted manure. Plant twelve or fifteen seeds in each hill, early in May for latitude of New York, for south earlier, for farther north later, and when well up thin out to three or four of the most promising. Pinch off the leading shoots as the growth becomes too luxuriant, and if the fruit sets too numerously thin out when young, which will increase the size of those remaining and cause them to ripen quicker.

MUSK MELON—Continued.



PRINCESS MUSK MELON.

Banana.—Fruit resembles a banana, often grows to a length of 2 feet; skin straw color; flesh yellow and juicy. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb, 75c.

Osage Melon.—Very popular with market gardeners of Chicago. Skin dark green, slightly netted on the lobes on the upperside, and on the best specimens a rich orange color where the melon lies on the ground; flesh a rich salmon color. Egg-shaped, medium sized, and the whole crop is very even and extra heavy, owing to the thickness of meat. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 75c.

Acme or Baltimore.—This is a splendid melon, especially for shipping purposes; growing to large size, of excellent flavor; good keeping qualities. Pkt, 10c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb., \$1.00.

New Early Hackensack.—Has all the superb qualities of Hackensack, and in addition is ten days earlier, a fact that commends itself to the melon grower. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 30c; lb, \$1.00.

Bay View.—One of the largest and best of the green flesh sorts. Fruit oblong, thickly netted and finely flavored; will ripen up finely if picked quite green, making it extremely valuable for shipping long distances. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 60c.



NEW SURPRISE.

green, is of a rich sugary flavor. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Montreal Market.—The largest musk melon grown, melons having been grown that weighed over 25 pounds. Fruit nearly round, flattened at the ends, netted and deeply ribbed. Flesh green, very thick and of the finest flavor. Just the melon to grow for the fair. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Golden Netted Gem.—One of the earliest and best small musk melons grown. Vines thrifty and very productive, yielding sometimes from 8 to 10 melons each. Fruit small and thickly netted; flesh light green, rich and juicy; flavor delicious and of an extra quality. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Persian Monarch.—One of the novelties; came from Persia, the original home of the melon. Medium size, but unusually heavy, owing to the great thickness of meat. It is claimed that no other melon approaches it in richness of flavor and productiveness. Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 30c; lb, \$1.00.

One Package each, "Early Hackensack," "Acme," and the "Osage Melon" for only 15 cents.

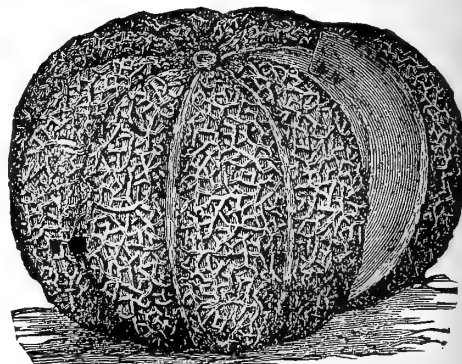
These are the Melons to Grow for Profit. Try them and See!

One ounce each, of any three varieties of Musk Melon catalogued, sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents.

The Princess.—(New). The Princess is quite distinct from all other varieties; sells high in market on account of its handsome appearance. Shape nearly round, with heavily netted dark green skin. Flesh is of a rich, salmon color, thicker than any other melon, and in flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. Ripens early and is very productive. Well adapted for market gardeners in the west. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 75c.

Silver Netted.—A remarkable shipper. Grows uniform in size and nearly round. Flesh deep, delicious flavor and light green color. Is a splendid melon for market gardeners. Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 75c.

White Japan.—An exceedingly fine melon possessing rare and delicious eating qualities. Very early and sure to ripen. Flesh thick and nearly white in color. Rind thin, ribbed and thickly netted. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 60c.



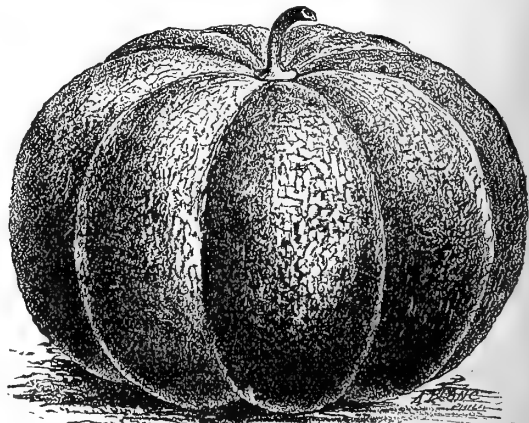
NEW EARLY HACKENSACK.

New Surprise.—This delicious melon has taken premiums over numerous competitors at fairs, where we had it on exhibition, for its extra quality, being pronounced by all persons as the best melon they had tasted. Fruit round, medium size, rind smooth and thin; flesh deep orange color, sweet and juicy; quality the very best. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Golden Seal.—Fruit round, bright golden yellow in color, slightly ribbed. Flesh thick, slightly salmon color, rich and delicious. A promising variety. Sold in packets only. Pkt, 10c.

Miller Cream.—The flesh is of a rich salmon color, very thick, sweet and melting in quality. The rind is very thin, slightly sutured and finely netted. They average about the size of the Golden Gem. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Hackensack.—Most popular variety among market gardeners of New York; attains a large size fruit. Fruit round and flattened at the ends, skin green and thickly netted. Flesh, although



MONTREAL MARKET.

MELON, WATER.

1 oz. for 30 hills; 4 to 5 lbs. in hills for an acre.

Watermelons require a rich, though sandy, soil for best development, and thrive best in warm latitudes, growing best in the southern or southwestern states, although in warm sandy soils in this latitude fine crops are often obtained. Cultivate exactly as for Musk Melons, except that the hills should be 6 to 8 feet apart.

Kolb's Gem.—It has been largely grown and shipped to all the large markets in the country, and commission merchants who receive them say that it is one of the very best shipping melons that they know of. The melons attain a weight of from twenty-five to fifty pounds. Its flavor is of the best, and its keeping qualities are so good that it has been had in New York in perfectly fresh and good condition for two months after shipment. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60 cents.

Ice Cream. (White Seeded. True.)—Fruit of medium size, nearly round; skin pale green; rind very thin; flesh scarlet, solid, crisp, and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60 cents.



KOLB'S GEM.

Vick's Early.—Although not so large as some, they are desirable for an early kind, either for market or home use. Oblong in shape, smooth, medium size, flesh bright pink, solid and sweet. By mail, postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60 cents.

Green and Gold.—This new variety, which made its appearance but a few years ago, stepped into popular favor at once. The melons are of good size, ranging from 20 to 45 pounds in weight. The largest early variety in cultivation, and in productiveness unequalled, yielding from 5 to 8 large melons to the vine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Phinney's Early.—This is nearly as early as the Vick's, and has the advantage of larger size and better shape for market purposes. The outer skin is beautifully mottled a dark green, thin rind, sweet and delicious, very productive. By mail, postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60 cents.

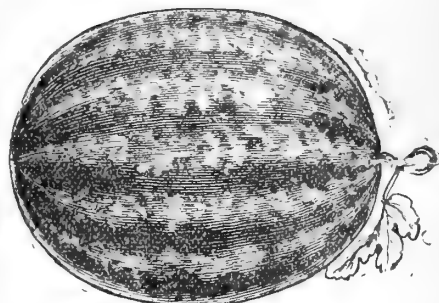
Stoke's Extra Early.—This new variety is undoubtedly the earliest of all, shape nearly round, green skin slightly mottled. Flesh deep scarlet, remarkably solid, and in delicious sugary flavor is unsurpassed by any other melon. Average weight about 15 pounds. Seed very small, about half the size of ordinary melon seed. More productive than the larger varieties, and for family purposes is quite unequalled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60 cents.

Jumbo Water Melon.—The shape is round, color green, with faint light stripes. Deep red meat, surpassing all other varieties as much in flavor as in size, and as a market melon sells more rapidly and for higher prices. They grow to weigh eighty pounds. From forty to sixty pounds is common. Wagon loads have averaged fifty-five pounds each. It matures six to eight days later than ordinary kinds and we do not consider it so desirable as other earlier sorts to plant north of the latitude of Chicago. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80 cents.

The Seminole.—A long, round melon, of most desirable shape and form. Rind unusually thin; flesh cherry red, delicious flavor; outer skin gray and light green. Grow to large size, weighing from forty to seventy pounds each. By mail, postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60 cents.

The Volga.—It is perfectly round in shape, averaging about 15 pounds in weight. The skin is light green in color, slightly mottled, thin and very hard. It will succeed as far north as Montreal. The color of the flesh is bright red and is of a delicious melting flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60 cents.

Girardeau Favorite Watermelon.—Is a red flesh melon, tough outer skin of pea-green color, remarkably thin rind and unusually sparkling, delicious and melting. For home use or market purposes there is none better. They grow to a fine size, averaging 30 to 40 pounds the field over, and always command a ready sale at a good price. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90 cents.



JUMBO WATER MELON.

Cuban Queen.—This variety has proved itself to be highly meritorious. It grows to a mammoth size, and is an enormous yielder. Skin is striped light and dark green. Flesh is bright red, solid and of delicious flavor. Pkts., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60 cents.

Mountain Sweet.—Fruit oblong, dark green; rind thin; flesh red, solid and sweet. 5c., pkt.; 10c. oz.; 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 70c. a pound.

Ruby Gold.—A new seedling from Henderson's Green and Gold. This splendid new melon is a hybrid seedling of the famous "Green and Gold" Watermelon, which was introduced in 1888. Its beauty and quality are unexcelled. The "Ruby Gold" averages 40 to 50 pounds in weight, and is one of the juiciest and finest flavored Watermelons ever raised. 5c. pkt.; 10c. oz.; 30c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 80c. lb.

Dixie.—A new variety said to have the excellent shipping qualities of Kolb's Gem. to which must be added fine flavor and productiveness. 5c. pkt.; 10c. oz.; 30c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.00 lb.

The Gragg.—A new Texas melon, very distinct in both inside and outside appearance. Color dark green, with alternate stripes of lighter green, the whole being covered with a delicate tracery of dark veins. The flesh is of a delicate salmon tint, sweet, juicy and melting, with a rich flavor. Large, oblong, just the right size for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



CUBAN QUEEN WATER MELON.

Johnson's Christmas.—This melon, introduced by us a few years since, has already become a most popular melon for shipping long distances. Hundreds of customers write us every year that they keep until Christmas in perfect condition. Their valuable keeping and shipping qualities are due to a peculiar, hard, tenacious coating or outside enamelling of the skin, which also gives them an exceedingly handsome and fresh appearance, even after being kept or allowed to remain on the vines for months after ripening. The flesh is of a beautiful rich scarlet, very solid and of delicious sugary flavor. Its uniform size, and handsome, fresh appearance at all times make it a most salable variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c; 5 pounds and over, 50c. per pound.

Jordan's Gray Monarch.—This distinct melon is the largest of all. The skin is a mottled gray; shape long; flesh bright crimson and of sweet, delicious flavor. It is also a fine shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Mammoth Iron Clad.—Well known large red fleshed variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60 cents.

Kansas Stock.—Solid like citron, grows to weigh 60 lbs. Takes the place of roots as stock food and is easier grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c.

Colorado Preserving.—The preserving qualities of this variety are of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75 cents.

Citron.—A round, handsome fruit of small size, used in the making of sweetmeats and preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c

3 ozs., any three varieties for 25cts. Write for Prices for larger quantities of melon seeds.

SUPERIOR ONION SEED.

Crop of 1894.

NOTE OUR LOW PRICES.

Remember that we pay the postage on pound lots. Five pound lots shipped at purchaser's expense, either by freight or express.

We take pride in the record of our fine strains of Onion Seed. Having grown onions for years, for market as well as for seed purposes, we are in position to fully appreciate the necessity there is for using great care in the selection of the bulbs for seed purposes. There is no crop which depends more upon the quality of the seed. The seed we offer, we are sure, is not surpassed anywhere, and is thoroughly tested for vitality before it is sent out, so that it is sure to grow where soil and season are favorable, and is sure to produce an abundance of well-shaped bulbs, free from scullions or stiff-necks.

Full-Sized Onions the First Year.—The seed we offer will grow full-sized onions the first year. To do this they should be sown as soon as possible in the spring, no matter if the weather is cold, so the soil works up well. This gives them a good start ahead of the weeds, and before dry hot weather sets in. Sow thinly, four or five pounds to the acre, in drills one foot apart, and about one-fourth of an inch deep, in strong land, well manured, and thin them out to stand three or four inches apart in the drills, keeping them well hoed and free from weeds; for this purpose the Red Wethersfield, and either of the Yellow Danvers, are usually preferred. Onions delight in a strong, rich, deep, loamy soil, and succeed well if grown successive years on the same ground if well manured.

Write for special prices on five pounds or over, of one or more kinds wanted, naming the quantity of each.

We offer special inducements to those wanting a Seed Drill or Cultivator in connection with Onion Seed.

Mammoth Prize-Taker Onions.

These new onions have now become very popular in this country, and justly so, as the finest and largest onions can now be grown from the black seed the first year. We have seen numerous reports from people who have grown them, averaging their crops from eight to eleven hundred bushels to the acre, some single specimens weighing from four to five lbs. They succeed well in all sections of the country, but seem especially adapted to the rich, alluvial soil of the Southern and Western States. The shape of this splendid onion is simply perfection. It has a small top and always ripens up hard and solid, without any stiff neck. The outer skin is a beautiful, rich straw color; flesh pearly white with a remarkably mild and delicious flavor. They command the highest price in the markets. Pkt, 5c; oz, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c; lb, \$2.50.

Early Flat Red.—The earliest of all; light-colored, good keeper, and heavy yielder. Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb, \$1.65; 5 lbs. or over \$1.50 per lb.

Red Globe.—This variety is fast growing into popular favor in the west. Grows large and solid; mild flavored. Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.65; 5 lbs. or more \$1.50 per lb.



Large Red Wethersfield.—The standard variety, and very productive. 1,100 bushels per acre are reported to have been grown. It is the best keeper, and most ready salable onion grown. Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 40c; lb, \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—The standard yellow variety. Globular in shape, good keeper and a heavy cropper. The favorite with many. Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 40c; lb, \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

Southport White Globe.—A handsome white globular onion, mild flavor and good keeper. One of the very best onions. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 70c; lb, \$3.00.

Mammoth Silver King Onion.—Of attractive shape, with silvery white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable mild flavor. It matures quite early, and reaches a much larger size than any other of the flat white varieties, frequently measuring twenty inches in circumference, and weighing from three to five pounds when well grown. We do not hesitate to recommend it as one that is sure to please the grower. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 70c; lb, \$2.75.

SETS.

Top Set or Button.—Produced on top of the onion stalk in a mass of bulbs, which set in the spring. Produce large onions earlier than when grown from seed. Qt, 30c. By express or freight, pk, \$1.40; bu, \$5.00.



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

ONION.--Continued.

Red Bottom Sets.—Produced by sowing seed very thickly. They mature when one-half inch through in mid-summer. They are used same as the Button Sets. Qt, 30c. By express or freight, pk, \$1.40; bu, \$5.00.

Yellow Bottom Sets.—Same as the Red Bottom Sets, except being grown from black seed of Yellow Danvers. Qt, 35c. By express or freight, pk, \$1.40, bu, \$5.00.

Prices in this Catalogue will be advanced as the market warrants.



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.

apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up, in the fall, a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug as required.

Long Smooth Hollow Crown.—Best for general use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c. 1b., 50c.

PARSLEY.

1 oz. for 150 feet of drill.

Parsley succeeds best in a rich, mellow soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks elapsing sometimes before it makes its appearance, it should be sown early in spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart, and half an inch deep. For winter use protect in a frame, or light cellar, or a few plants may be placed in pots or boxes and kept in the house for convenience.

Extra Double Curled.—A fine dwarf variety, beautifully curled; excellent for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1b., 80c.

Champion Moss Curled.—Crimped and curled, making a beautiful appearance for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1b., 80c.

PARSNIP.

1 oz. for 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds in drills for an acre.

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will admit, in drills fifteen inches apart, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up, in the fall, a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug as required.

PEAS.

For early crop plant in rich soil as soon as the ground can be worked in good shape, in drills three feet apart, and from two to two and one-half inches deep. Plant every three weeks, so that green peas may be had throughout the season. Late varieties may be planted up to the first of June.

We pay Postage on Peas by the packet, pint, and quart.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

Those marked thus * are Wrinkled Varieties.

Philadelphia Extra Early.—A popular, smooth, and round market variety, and very early. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

First and Best.—Height 3 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

***Premium Gem.**—Extra early, a very fine dwarf pea of the Little Gem type, on which it is a great improvement. 15 inches high. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$6.00.

Improved Daniel O'Rourke.—A favorite extra early variety, height, 3 feet. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

***Little Gem, (McLean's).**—A green wrinkled variety, coming into use a few days later than the First of All, or Improved Daniel O'Rourke; 18 inches high; very prolific, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$6.00.

Alaska.—The earliest blue pea. The dark green color of the pods makes it extremely desirable as it can be carried long distances without losing color, which quality, combined with its earliness and uniformity of ripening, makes it a most desirable pea for market gardeners. Height, 2 feet. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c. pt., 45c. qt., \$1.50 peck, \$5.50 bushel.

Blue Beauty.—Its distinctive feature is its unusually regular habit of growth. On a uniform height of 1½ feet, so smooth and level in its growth that a row of it resembles a well-kept hedge. It is a blue, round pea, and is nearly as early as the American Wonder. Pods of medium size, borne in the greatest profusion, and are well filled for so early a pea. In quality and flavor Blue Beauty cannot be surpassed. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 25c. pt., 50c. qt., \$1.50 peck, \$6.00 bu.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

***Bliss' Abundance.**—This is a second early variety, attaining a height of from fifteen to eighteen inches; pods well filled, containing six to eight large wrinkled peas of excellent quality. A striking feature of this variety is its remarkable tendency for branching directly from the roots, forming a veritable bush. This branching habit makes it necessary to sow the seed much thinner than usual. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$5.00.

***Horsford's Market Garden.**—A grand wrinkled variety, coming soon after Little Gem. Vines two feet high and very regular in growth. Has been known to yield more peas to an acre than any other known American variety. Pods medium size, and literally packed with peas of a delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$6.00.

***Paragon.**—Introduced by W. H. Grenell. Height three feet; double podded; medium late; long, straight pods; six to nine peas. Stubbied, stocky vine with luxuriant foliage; pods light green. Quality superb, not excelled by any pea, and the largest producer known. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 25c; pt., 40c; qt., 55c; pk., \$3.00.

***McLean's Advancer.**—A second early variety, attaining a height of 2½ feet, a great favorite with growers in this neighborhood, among whom it is often known as the Dwarf Champion. It is a green wrinkled variety of fine flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

***Shropshire Hero.**—This valuable, new, second early wrinkled pea is a decided improvement on the old Yorkshire Hero. It is a robust grower, about 3 feet high, producing long, handsome and well-filled pods in abundance. Flavor exquisite. Dealers recommend it highly. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.75.

***The Heroine.**—This is the grandest pea on the entire list, and is now offered at a price that places it within the reach of all. It should be in every garden for it is the greatest acquisition we have had in new Peas in many years. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75.

DWARF LATE, OR MAIN CROP PEAS.

Those marked thus * are Wrinkled Varieties.

***Bliss' Ever Bearing.**—The vines attain a height of from eighteen inches to two feet; foliage large. These peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled, if equalled, a characteristic which gives it especial value for late summer and autumn use. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

***Champion of England.**—Acknowledged to be the finest late pea grower. Is a very strong grower; pods and peas very large and of excellent flavor. Very desirable for a late variety, and a standard for general crop. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

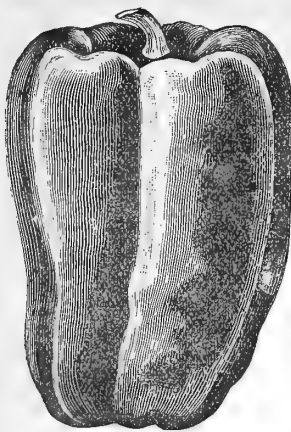
***Pride of the Market.**—Is a strong growing pea, attaining a height of from eighteen to twenty-four inches; vines very prolific; pods from three to four inches long, and filled with peas, which, when cooked, are of such a splendid quality that he who would find fault with them certainly must be hard to please. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$6.00.

Canada Field.—Excellent for stock of all kinds, especially hogs. Every farmer will find it to his advantage to grow a few acres of peas for his hogs. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.25. 1b. lots, \$2.50 per bushel.

White Marrowfat.—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation, and a favorite market sort. Grows very rank and thrifty, bearing large, broad pods, which are packed with peas of an extra fine flavor. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.



LONG SMOOTH.



RUBY KING.

PEPPER.

Grown largely for pickles. Sow in hot-bed early in March, and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart.

Mammoth Golden Queen.—This pepper grows twice the size of the Golden Dawn, and of the most perfect size and shape. Each plant ripens from eight to twelve immense, waxen, golden colored peppers of a mild flavor. Like Ruby King, may be eaten with vinegar, pepper and salt. They are also valuable for stuffing as mangoes. Placed by Ruby King they make an attractive addition to the market gardener's collection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Ruby King.—An exceedingly large and handsome pepper. Color bright, ruby red; grows from five to six inches long by three and one-half to four inches in diameter, which makes it one of the largest grown. Flavor very mild—can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes or cucumbers, or be used for mangoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Chili.—Used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Pods sharply conical, brilliant scarlet, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES.

With no other seed is the importance of change more essential than with the Potato. By using our **Northern Grown Seed** you are assured of **early maturity, increased yield, and a vigorous growth.** Our stock, as usual, has been grown from selected seed, and expressly for seed purposes. Our grower is a potato specialist, and has grown for us exclusively for a number of years. Our largely increasing potato trade is the result mostly of painstaking care and general knowledge in growing and selecting the seed stock with which to grow the crop.

We book orders at any time, and fill them in rotation just as soon, in our judgment, as the weather will permit. However, we cannot become responsible for changes in the weather by which they may become damaged en-route. We will ship at any time when requested to do so, regardless of the weather, but customers in this case must take the risk. **Prices subject to variations of the market. Write for prices on larger quantities than mentioned herein.**

New Potato—The Great Divide—FOR MAIN CROP.—This new potato is a cross of *Early Ohio* and *Old California* both well known as standard varieties. It has been grown six years from seed ball and has proved itself the peer of the Burbank, for years the highest priced potato in the Chicago markets; and it is adapted to a greater variety of soils and climates. Withstands drouth, extreme heat and attacks of insects better than any other variety. Medium late, large size tubers growing compactly in the hill near the surface but well under ground. Flesh very white, breaking open like a snowball when cooked, and keep in the cellar without sprouting from October until June. Supply limited. Lb, 50c; pk, \$2.

Beauty of Hebron.—Very rapid and vigorous grower, ripening as early as *Early Rose*, which it resembles, but frequently exceeds, in productiveness and excellence for table use either baked or boiled. Pk, 60c; bu, \$1.75.

Van Orman's Earliest.—This magnificent new early potato originated with F. B. Van Orman, of Iowa, originator of Burpee's Extra Early, which has had the largest sales of any new early potato sent out in the past few years, and is in many points its superior. Tubers smooth and of excellent shape; resembling the *Early Rose* in color before ripe, but turning to a creamy white, with a smooth velvety feeling to the hand. Size large, with very small ones in the average season. The skin is thin and tough, resisting scab and worms much better than other early varieties, ripening the whole crop at once, makes it one of the finest market garden potatoes. The habit of growth is very robust, with compact, bushy top, dark green leaves, and is a vigorous grower. The tubers grow very compactly in the hill, and quite near the surface. It yields immense crops, and during the hot and dry seasons just passed did well where other varieties entirely failed.

Table qualities: Cooks quickly, is dry and mealy, breaks open as white as a snowball (either young or old), and is of a rich delicate flavor. By mail, lb, 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.00.

Burpee's Extra Early Potato, which was first introduced in 1890, has proven itself from ten days to two weeks earlier than *Early Rose*, *Beauty of Hebron*, *Early Puritan*, *Polaris*, etc., while **fully one week earlier than the Early Ohio and nearly twice as productive.** The potatoes are uniformly of good size, entirely free from rough or scabby tubers, with very few small ones; oblong in shape, very smooth, eyes set well on the surface, skin creamy white slightly shaded with pink; the flesh is pure white, remarkably fine-grained, and of the *very best table quality.* The tubers grow very compactly in the hill, with strong and vigorous foliage of an intensely dark green; it is a sure cropper, *immensely productive.* Lb, 30c; pk, 75c; bu, \$2.00.

Early Ohio.—Unquestionably one of the best early potatoes grown. A standard variety and well known. Pk, 60c; bu, \$2.00.

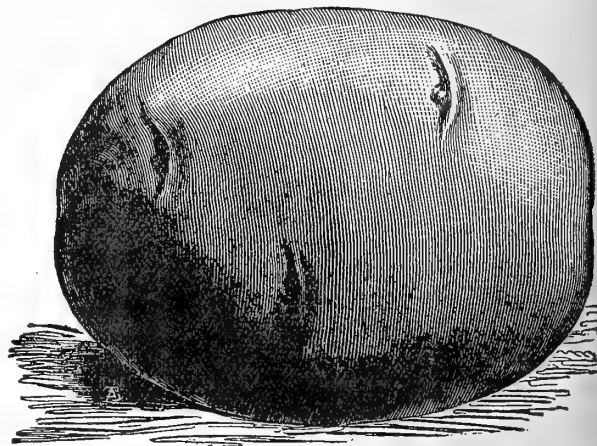
New Queen.—Originated in the southeast corner of Maine, is a seedling of the *Beauty of Hebron*, which it resembles in shape and color. A choice variety. Pk, 60c; bu, \$2.00.

Rural New Yorker No. 2.—This potato is of the most distinct appearance, and could be readily distinguished among a hundred others. It is very large, unusually smooth, with few and shallow eyes; form oblong, inclining to round, and rather flattened; skin and flesh white; quality excellent; season intermediate; tubers of great uniformity in size; almost every one marketable. This variety did splendidly this season. One of the best varieties. By mail, lb, 30c; 4 lbs, \$1.00; pk, 75c; bu, \$2.00.

Ohio Junior.—Almost identical with the *Early Ohio*, of which it is a seedling. The tubers are oval-oblong, eyes nearly on a level with the surface. Extra early, very productive, cooks mealy, and an excellent keeper. The friends of the *Early Ohio* will be strong supporters of the *Ohio Junior*. By mail, lb, 30c; pk, 60c; bu, \$2.00.

Iowa Beauty.—Earlier than the *Early Ohio*, color white, long oval shape and flattened, shallow eyes, and very smooth skin; vines hardy and vigorous. By mail, lb, 30c; pk, 60c; bu, \$2.00.

150 potato eyes of either above varieties \$1.00.



SWEET POTATOES.

We ship direct from the growers' cellars. Write for prices on larger quantities than listed here. In shipping, our responsibility ends when the potatoes are delivered to the transportation companies.

New Bronze.—Skin bronze color, inside creamy white and cooks very sweet, rich and delicious. It is the best keeper among known sweet potatoes. It has been left in the ground until the tops of the potatoes near the surface were frozen and then they kept all winter. They are in excellent condition in the spring when other varieties are unfit for use and have kept until July and August in common bins, and they sold in the market for good cooking potatoes. The transplanted plants grow more easily than other varieties. By mail, lb, 40c; 4 lbs, \$1.25. By freight or express, pk, \$1.00.

Early Golden.—Extra early, good yielder. Pk, 50c.

Red Bermuda.—Early variety; heavy yielder; light red color; in some sections called *Red Yam*. Pk, 50c.

SWEET POTATO.--Continued.

Southern Queen.—Early; an improvement on the White Bahama or Yam; large size. Pk, 50c.

Yellow Nansemond.—Standard variety for main crop; good keeper, and of fine flavor. Pk, 50c.

Yellow Jersey.—Similar to the preceding, only shorter and thicker in size. Pk, 50c.

We make a specialty of supplying first-class Sweet Potato Plants, and we take great pains to send out only such as are strong, vigorous, well rooted and hardy. Ready in May. By mail—100, 75c; 300, \$2.00. By express—100, 35c; 1,000, \$2.00.

PUMPKIN.

True Potiron, or King of the Mammoths.—Known by several other names, and the variety growing to enormous size. Specimens weighing 300 lbs. have been grown. Salmon colored skin, bright yellow flesh, fine grain and good quality. Pkt, 10c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.50.

New Golden Marrow.—One of the best yellow pie pumpkins. They are round-oblong in shape, and very slightly ribbed; the skin of a rich golden-orange color, very beautiful, flesh of extra fine flavor; cooks soft and tender. It is a splendid keeper. Very vigorous in growth and immensely productive. Per pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 75c.

Calhoun.—This distinct new pumpkin is handsome in appearance, of medium size, and extraordinary weight and solidity. It is enormously productive, and excels in quality as a pumpkin for pies. The outside skin is of a dark cream color; within the flesh is a deep salmon-yellow—fine grained and remarkably thick, the seed cavity being very small. The flesh is deep yellow and of most superior quality, making pies of a high rich color. On account of its beauty of form, solidity and richness, both of flavor and color, it is sure to become very popular. Per pkt, 10c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 40c; lb, \$1.50.

Tennessee Sweet Potato.—Of medium size, pear-shaped, color creamy-white, lightly striped with green; flesh thick, creamy-white, fine-grained, dry, brittle, and of excellent flavor. Hardy, very productive, and keeps sound until late in the spring. Per pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 75c.

Large Cheese.—Fruit large. Flesh thick, yellow, fine-grained and sweet. Hardy, remarkably productive and quite superior for cooking purposes to most of the field sorts. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 50c.

Japanese.—Recommended for its superior qualities and fine flavor when cooked. The flesh is a rich salmon color, very thick, nearly solid, unusually fine-grained and when cooked or stewed is almost as dry as a sweet potato. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 75c.

Sweet or Sugar.—Fruit quite small and round. A very prolific variety, and superior for pies or table use. The skin is a deep orange yellow, an excellent keeper. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 50c.

Cushaw.—Specimens weigh from 70 to 100 pounds. Flesh salmon colored, thick and of fine quality. Productive and a good keeper. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 70c.

Connecticut Field.—A very prolific sort. Chiefly grown because of its value for stock feeding. Lb, 25c; bu, \$3.00.

Nantucket Sugar.—This is comparatively unknown outside of a few eastern states, where it is used exclusively for making the celebrated Yankee Pumpkin Pies. The skin is very dark green, almost black; flesh thick and of a rich orange yellow. They weigh from 12 to 15 pounds, and will keep a year. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 60c.

RADISH.

1 oz. for 100 feet of drill; 9 to 10 lbs. in drills for an acre.

Radishes thrive best in a light sandy loam; heavy or clayey soils not only delay their maturity but produce crops much inferior both in appearance and flavor. For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

New Rosy Gem.—One of the earliest in cultivation. Shape perfectly globular, with rich, deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Exceedingly tender, crisp and delicious, never becoming hollow or pithy. Should be planted by everybody. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 75c.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top Improved.—Grows 6 or 7 inches long, half out of the ground; very brittle and crisp; quick growth; color bright scarlet; small top; tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 75c.

Wood's Early Frame.—A sub-variety of the preceding, not so long and a little thicker. Of brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, fine flavor, and the most suitable for forcing and early market garden. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 70c.

Early Scarlet.—A small, round, red, turnip-shaped radish, with small top; of very quick growth, and very early. Deserving of general cultivation on account of its rich colors and crisp and tender qualities. It should be used while young. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 75c.

Yellow Summer Turnip.—Grows to a large size. Excellent to stand the heat and drouth of summer. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 70c.

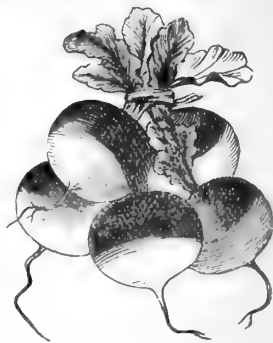
Phila. White Box.—Its points of superiority are short top, rapid growth, perfect turnip shape, extra fine quality, and showing but little disposition to become pithy, but remaining solid and juicy for some time after fully grown; especially fitted for growing under glass, in frames or boxes, hence its name. Owing to its very few leaves it can be sown very thickly. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 90c.

Large White Summer Turnip.—The market gardener's favorite. Round, smooth, white, very crisp and tender. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 90c.

French Breakfast.—A variety of quick growth. Very mild and tender; one the best for forcing. Oval form, scarlet tipped with white. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 80c.

Improved Chartier (Scarlet white tip).—Distinct, exceedingly handsome and attractive sort. Color of the top is scarlet rose, shading into pure waxy white at tip. Attains a very large size before it becomes unfit for the table; undoubtedly the best "All Season's" radish for the open garden. Ready for use or market nearly as early as the Long Scarlet Short Top, and keeps crisp and tender for two months. Planted late it makes a good winter keeper. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 90c.

Our Radish Surprise.—This is a mixture of choice varieties of early, medium and late radishes. You will certainly have radishes all summer, and be greatly surprised at the results if you give it a good place in your garden. For several years we have sent out large quantities of this mixture and the unanimous reports sent in have been "happily surprised." Large pkt, 10c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 75c.



NEW ROSY GEM.



BECKERT'S CHARTIER.



WHITE STRASBURG.

RADISH.--Continued.

White Strasburg Radish.—The roots as shown in the illustration, are of handsome, oblong, tapering shape; both skin and flesh are pure white. The flesh is firm, brittle and tender, and possesses the most desirable character of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. It is excellent for summer use, as it withstands severe heat and grows very quickly. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 75c.

RADISH, Winter Varieties.

Chinese Rose, Winter (SCARLET CHINA). A bright, rose-colored winter variety. Sow in summer, same as turnips. This is of excellent quality, and is certainly one of the best varieties for winter use. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 75c.

California Mammoth White Winter.—Roots grow eight to twelve inches long, and two to three inches in diameter; flesh white, solid, and of excellent flavor. This is the largest of all radishes, and is also called *Mammoth White Russian*. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 75c.

Round Black Spanish.—Black skin, white flesh, and roots globe-shaped. The flavor is piquant. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 75c.

RHUBARB.

Sow in April, in drills a foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. In the fall, or the following spring, transplanted into deep, rich soil, about three feet apart each way. If propagated by dividing the roots, it may be done either in fall or spring, planting it at the same same distance apart as given above.

Large Victoria.—Grows to an immense size, and very tender; a standard sort for all purposes. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.50.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

Succeeds best in a light, well enriched, mellow soil. Stir to a depth of eighteen inches; sow early in the spring, in drills, fifteen inches apart; cover the seed with fine soil an inch and a half in depth, and when the plants are strong enough thin out to six inches apart.

Sandwich Island Mammoth.—A new and larger growing variety than the old sort, and of finer flavor. A valuable acquisition to the garden. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 60c; lb, \$1.50.

SPINACH.

Must be grown in deep, rich soil. Sow early in spring, in drills one foot apart, covering seed one inch deep. Sow at intervals of two weeks during the season. For very early spring use sow the winter varieties in August, and protect by covering with straw, etc.

Long Standing.—Round, thick-leaved; stands long before running to seed. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 10c; lb, 30c.



LONG STANDING SPINACH.

SQUASH.

Bush sorts, 1 oz. of seed required for 50 hills. Bush sorts 5 to 6 lbs., and running sorts 3 to 4 lbs. in hills for an acre.

The Der Wing Squash.—Several years ago this new Squash was discovered in the interior of China and named "Der Wing" in honor of the discoverer, it is very distinct from any other we have seen. It grows about five inches long by from two and a half to three inches thick at the stem end, running to a point at the blossom end. It has a rather hard and thick shell which is almost covered with warts; the color of the flesh is light yellow. Moderately thick and very sweet when cooked. It is a queer-looking, warty, hard-shelled little squash, very productive and a good winter keeper. Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 40c; lb, \$1.35.

Faxon.—Introduced from Brazil. The flesh is deep orange-yellow, cavity very small, and seeds few; the special peculiarity, however, is that while uncooked it appears to have a shell like any squash, when cooked there is practically none, the shell or inedible part being only about as thick as a sheet of writing paper. *It is the best squash we ever tasted—sweet and very dry—and for squash pies it must be appreciated.* "It matures early and can be used as a summer squash. It is the best winter variety we know of, being a very late keeper, we having repeatedly had squashes in our cellar in perfect condition in April and May. It is the only squash we ever saw that every specimen is of superior quality without regard to size or whether it is ripe or green. This is a very desirable feature, as many squashes (the Hubbard especially) must be thoroughly ripe before frost, or the crop is lost." Pkt, 10c; oz, 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, \$1.00.

White Bush Scallop.—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Light cream color; fair size, and best for early market or shipping. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Perfect Gem.—A small variety excellent for either fall or winter use. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

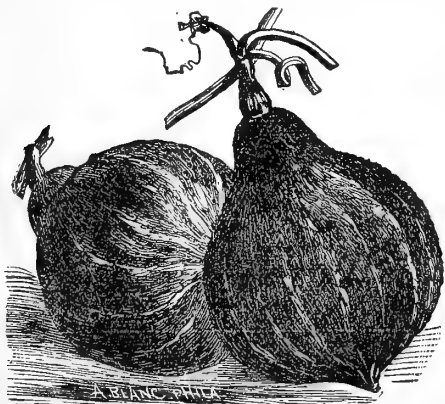
Summer Crookneck.—A highly esteemed variety. Fruit orange yellow, with watery excrecence. It is generally conceded to be the best flavored of summer varieties. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Hubbard.—The standard variety. Color dark green, with occasional brownish yellow markings; flesh fine grained, dry and excellent flavor; good from September to May; highly valuable for feeding stock. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Mammoth Chili.—Grows to an immense size, often attaining a weight of two hundred pounds. Good for table or for feeding stock. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 80c.

Sibley, or Pike's Peak.—Has shell of pale green, very hard, but thin and smooth; flesh solid and thick, of brilliant orange color, and of rare edible qualities, being dry and having a rich and delicate flavor. In productiveness the New Sibley squash has decidedly the advantage of the Hubbard or Marblehead. Moreover, it ripens its fruit so evenly that nearly the whole crop may be gathered at one picking. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Essex Hybrid.—An improved American Turban, having the color, shape and superior qualities of the Turban, with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grained, and sweetest of all the squash family, but one of the very best of keepers. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.



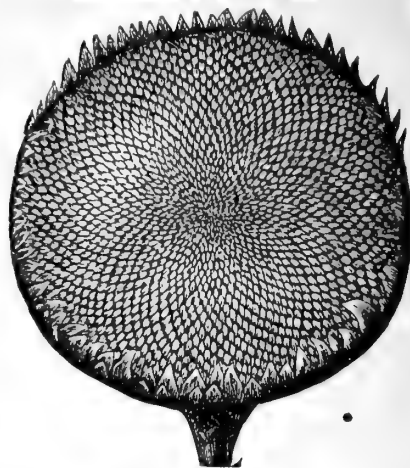
HUBBARD SQUASH.

SQUASH.—Continued.

Earley Orange Marrow.—This is really an improved Boston Marrow, has proved two weeks earlier and much more productive. The skin is a rich, deep orange, making the squash of very handsome appearance. It grows as large as the Hubbard. The flesh is very thick, fine grained, and of choice quality; squash is in fine condition from September to January. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 50c.

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian.—The accompanying illustration was drawn from a mammoth head of this variety. Single heads measure from twelve to twenty-two inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of seed which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders, who have tried it, as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, fatten well on it and obtain a bright lustrous plumage, and strong, healthy condition, better than on almost any other food. It is the best egg producing food known for poultry. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value as soon as it becomes generally known. Every farmer should plant some of this seed in any waste piece of ground, any time from early spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement over the old native sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as a poultry and stock food, its strong, thick stalks can be properly used as fuel. Three quarts of the seed will plant one acre. The seed is also recommended as an excellent food for horses. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; lb, 30c; per express, 10 lbs. \$1.50.



RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

TOMATO.

Sow in a hot-bed, greenhouse, or a window in a sittingroom where night temperatures are not less than 60 degrees, about the first week in March, in drills 5 inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep, four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. They are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, making the plants more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May in this latitude the plants may be set in the open ground. Plant for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart, in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils, which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four to six feet apart. **1 oz. for 1,500 plants; 1-4 (to transplant) for an acre.**

Early Minnesota.—Comes from the state whose name it bears. One of the largest tomato growers says "Of 112 varieties on trial this proved to be the *earliest*." The vines are vigorous, rather small leaf, and bear fruit exceedingly early. The fruit is of a dark red color, generally growing in clusters and averaging in size from 7 to 8 inches in circumference. For so early a tomato the fruit is of fair size, smooth, never crack, ripen evenly, remain solid a long time, and vines produce abundantly.

Mr. T. H. Brinton, of Pennsylvania, (a tomato specialist) who has grown 110 varieties this season (1894) writes that Bond's Early Minnesota were the FIRST to ripen fruit. This was done under like conditions of soil, cultivation, etc., with such excellent early varieties as "Atlantic Prize," "Early Ruby," "Early Advance," "Vaughn's Earliest of All," and others. While the Early Minnesota is the EARLIEST, it is also perfectly smooth, has a handsome dark red color, and is attractive, as well as very productive.

Pkt, 10c; oz, 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, \$1.50.



Early Ruby.—The great value of this variety lies in the fact that it is by far the *earliest* of all the *large-sized* Tomatoes which combine *good form, rich crimson color and solidity*, and it is certain to prove the *leading* market variety. Price, pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 70c; lb, \$2.00.

The Ponderosa.—Possesses every good quality to be found in a tomato. The vines are strong and vigorous and easily carry their enormous weight of fruit. Its massive or ponderous fruits are almost perfect in form, and so free from ridges or corrugations as to seem nearly as smooth as glass; and when we come to size, weight and solidity, no other tomato begins to approach it. The skin is exceedingly firm, which will cause it to be largely grown for shipping purposes. Its flavor is delicious, whether cooked or eaten raw. A very shy seeder. Flesh thick and solid, color a bright crimson, making it so attractive that its beauty never fails to elicit general admiration. The premium Ponderosa, grown in 1892, by Miss L. L. Bradley, of Brandon, Vt., weighed three pounds, winning a cash prize of \$150. A remarkably early sort considering its enormous size, ripe fruit being produced in 100 days from date of planting the seed. Pkt, 10c; oz, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c; lb, \$3.00.

Extra Early Advance.—This new tomato has fully sustained its claim for *extra earliness*. The tomatoes are of large size, bright red, very solid, and with no green core. The vines are most profusely loaded with fruit and continue to bear throughout the season. Pkt, 5c; oz, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c; lb, \$2.50.

Acme.—One of the earliest varieties; fruit of medium size; form perfect, round and very smooth; color glossy, purplish pink. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.50.

Atlantic Prize.—One of the EARLIEST OF ALL; not only ripens its FIRST FRUITS, but a LARGE PROPORTION of the crop earlier than any other sort; valuable to all with whom earliness is the main object desired. Pkt, 5c; oz, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c; lb, \$2.50

King of the Earlys.—Selection of an extra early tomato. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.50.

Livingston's Perfection.—This valuable variety comes from the same source as the Acme and Paragon. It is shaped like the Acme, larger, fully as early, perfectly smooth, blood-red in color, very solid and a heavy cropper. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 60c; lb, \$2.

Livingston's Royal Red.—Its large size, fine color, firm flesh, even ripening and combined good qualities, will make it a universal favorite, and its solidity and thick skin commend it for shipping. It is first-class as main crop for the private or market gardener and shipper, and of especial value to the canner and catsup maker. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c; lb, \$2.25.

Stone.—This is the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being more uniform, better colored and larger. Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit round, apple-shaped, very large, very deep red in color and astonishingly heavy. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c.

TOMATO--Continued.

Early Dwarf Champion.—In the Early Dwarf Champion we have a tomato of the best size and quality, growing on a strong dwarf upright bush, taking up little room, keeping the fruit well up off the ground, and producing enormous crops of splendid tomatoes of fine size, smooth and handsome appearance. Its stiff, compact and upright habit enables it to be planted much closer than others, consequently more bushels can be raised on a given space. Another very desirable quality about this tomato is its extreme earliness. The New Dwarf Champion is a medium sized tomato, just the right size for home use or market, perfectly round, smooth as an apple, grows uniform in size and ripens evenly all over. For small gardens or close field planting, we know of no other more desirable than the Dwarf Champion. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 65c; lb, \$2.50.

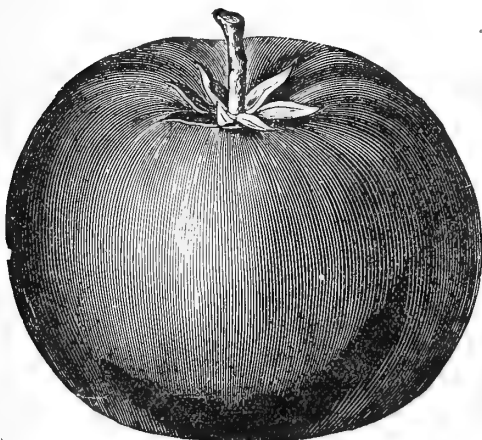
The Shah.—Is a sport of the "Mikado," with which it is identical in every respect, except in color, which is a dark waxy yellow, having the same distinct foliage, the same enormous size, solidity and productiveness. Pkt, 5c; oz, 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, \$1; lb, \$3.50.

Livingston's Beauty.—(New.) This tomato, introduced by the man whose name it bears, is up to the standard of the several varieties he has developed. Color, glossy crimson with slight tinge

of purple; good yield-er, grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size untillate in the season. It is thick skinned, firm, and has few seeds. For shipping and early market it cannot be excelled on account of its solidity, tough skin, and especially on account of color, as it can be picked quite green, will look well, and ripen up nicely. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.50.

Mikado.—(New) This is one of the grandest tomatoes ever grown. Purplish tinted fruit; very large and fine flavored. Vines have different leaves from other varieties, resembling the potato leaf more closely than the tomato. Pkt, 5c; oz, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 60c; lb, \$2.

Ignotum.—On the whole a very desirable, large, smooth, red tomato. One of the main crop varieties, but we think inferior in uniformly large size, bright color and smoothness to either the Royal Red or Stone. Vines large with large leaves, very productive; fruit under favorable conditions grows to the largest size; smooth, regular in shape, and solid. Color, deep crimson and very attractive. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c.



FAVORITE TOMATO.

Peach.—This is one of the most distinct tomatoes ever introduced. The fruit is of uniform size, and resembles a peach in shape, size and color (which is a deep, rose and orange amber beautifully blended), and covered with a delicate bloom like a peach. It is without a rival for eating from the hand, the flesh being of a rich and most delicious flavor. The skin is very thin, and can be peeled off like that of a peach. The entire fruit is tender and free from core, even around the stem. Pkt, 10c; oz, 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, \$1; lb, \$3.

Early Mayflower.—This variety is one of the earliest of the large kinds in cultivation, at least one-third larger than the Early Acme; of a bright red color, ripens evenly up to the stem, and presents a beautiful appearance; shape globular, slightly flattened, perfectly smooth; flesh solid and unusually free from seeds; of rich flavor, and very productive until killed by frost. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 60c.

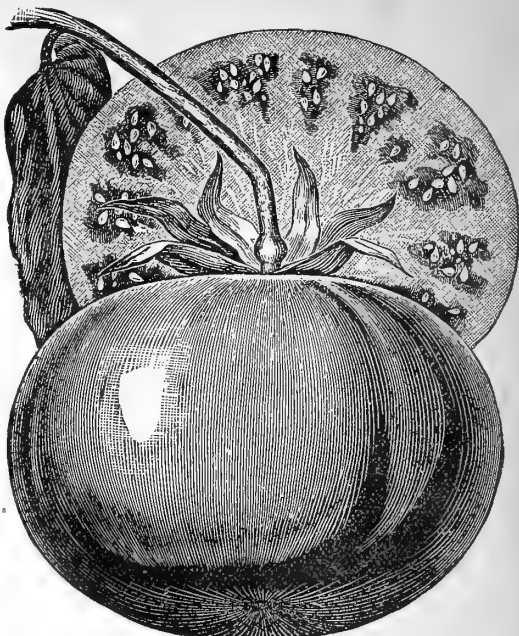
Trophy.—Well known as one of the best. Vines of medium size, but producing compact clusters of fruit in immense quantities; fruit is large, smooth, of

bright red color, solid and of good flavor. We have expended a great deal of labor on the improvement of this old sort, and think that the seed we offer is as good as can be grown. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c.

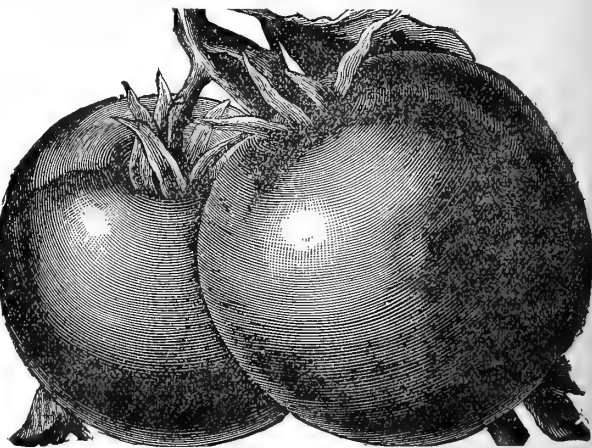
Livingston's Favorite.—Is one of the largest and most perfectly shaped varieties in cultivation; is very prolific, has few seeds, solid flesh, and bears shipping long distances; scarlet. Pkt, 5c; oz, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 40c; lb, \$1.50.

Golden Queen.—The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as a table fruit, and those who think of a yellow tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at this smooth, beautiful fruit, it being as smooth as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine and distinct flavor. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 60c.

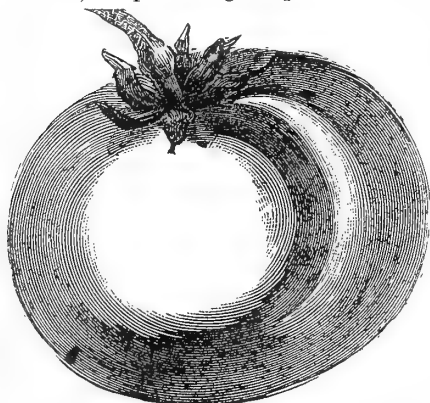
Optimus.—Fruit medium size, oval, very smooth and of exceedingly bright, crimson-scarlet color: very free from cracks and rotting but little. The flesh is of a crimson-scarlet color, quite distinct. It is also one of the best in flavor and entirely free from the hard spots found in so many others. The Optimus is not only one of the best for home use and for market, but one of the best canning tomatoes. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 60c.



MIKADO TOMATO.



NEW RED PEACH.



GOLDEN QUEEN.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is an annual plant, and although it grows to greater size in the South, an equally good quality can be produced in the hot, dry summers of the North. We have taken a great deal of pains to ascertain which are the best varieties for the general planter, and believe the list we offer contains all that are of special merit.

Culture.—The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring, on the ground intended for the seed bed, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

Sterling.—The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and being the earliest to ripen is *surest* in localities liable to early frosts. Pkt, 5c; oz, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern states, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South. In many of the Northern states and in Canada this variety is the staple crop. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 60c.

Havana.—From pure Cuban grown seed; raised in the famous district of Vuelta de Abajo. When grown in this country commands a high price for cigar stock. Pkt, 5c; oz, 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, \$1.00.

TURNIP.

1 oz. for 150 feet of drill; 1 to 2 lbs. in drills for an acre.

Turnips do best in highly enriched, light, sandy or gravelly soils; commence sowing the earliest varieties in April, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week in July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for the fall and main crop. Turnips may be preserved until spring by cutting off the tops about one inch from the bulb, and stowing in a cellar or cool shed during the winter, covering the roots with dry sand. They should be harvested before severe frosts sets in, for though comparatively hardy, few of the varieties will survive the winters of the Northern states in the open ground.

Purple Top Strap Leaf.—Early, of rapid growth and mild flavor. The most popular variety in use. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb, 20c; lb, 50c.

Early Purple Top Munich.—A very handsome early turnip. Color, white with bright purplish-red top; of fine quality when young, but becoming bitter with age. We can recommend this variety as one of the best for first crop out of doors. Pkt, 5c, $\frac{1}{8}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.—Tops very small, distinctly strap-leaved, and growing very erect and compact. This forms bulbs the earliest of any sort. The most desirable sort for forcing. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

White Sweet German.—This variety is a most excellent kind. Flesh white and solid; grows to a large size; very fine for stock or the table. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb, 20c, lb, 50c.

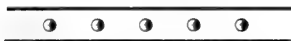
Yellow Globe.—One of the best varieties for general crop. Flesh very firm and sweet, and keeps well until late in the spring; grows to a large size, and is excellent both for table use and stock. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb, 20c; lb, 50c.

Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip.—The Ruta Bagas are largely grown as a farm crop for stock but are also excellent for table use. Sow seed from the 10th to the 20th of June in drills two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb, 20c; lb, 50c.



PURPLE TOP MUNICH.

SELECTED * FARM * SEEDS.



Fully appreciating the great importance to the farmer of **Good Field Crops**, we have given particular attention to this department of our business, and have made the **Selection and Improvement of Farm Seeds** a specialty, exercising great care to secure the best varieties, thoroughly cleaned and of the finest possible quality.

Subsoiling.—Experiments conducted in Nebraska during the drouth season just passed have demonstrated that subsoiling largely increased the power of the soil to conserve moisture. Subsoiled fields yielding four or five times as much Wheat, Oats and Corn as adjoining fields commonly plowed. Subsoiling is worthy the attention of all farmers of the great West.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES on large Lots of Field Seeds. Discounts on Vegetable Seeds do not apply to Farm Seeds.

BARLEY.

This is one of the best crops for the western farmer to grow. While an excellent food for horses, it comes off the first part of July and can be used as an early hog feed. It is a great muscle former, and young pigs will make rapid growth on soaked barley. Sow early, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Manshury.—This is a six-rowed barley and is enormously productive. It has produced 75 bushels per acre for us, with only ordinary field cultivation. It should be sown early, and it is usually ripe before the severe drouths of summer, that injure oats and spring wheat, so often occur. It is a richer feed than oats, and better for young stock than corn. 100 lbs. of barley meal produces as much growth in young pigs as 119 lbs. of corn meal. Pk, 40c; bu, \$1.50.

Highland Chief.—Two Rowed.—The **HIGHLAND CHIEF** is a vigorous grower, the size of the grain when compared with any other being **immense**. It is less likely to be damaged by wet than most other kinds, as it is much more closely covered with broad awns or spikelets; consequently it is less liable to lose color by wet weather. It is very productive, and usually weighs quite 50 lbs. to the measured bushel. Large pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; postpaid. By express or freight, pk, 60c; bu, \$2.00.

Improved Black Barley.—Selling as we do each year a great variety of seeds, we are in a position to judge from the reports we are continually receiving, what kinds are proving of **greatest value** to the growers. We are thoroughly convinced that for **feeding purposes more dollars can be made to the acre out of our Improved Black Barley** than from any other grain. Its average weight is **62 pound to the measured bushel**. Better results in feeding can be obtained from **one bushel of the Improved Black** than a considerably larger quantity of any other barley. We have sold a good deal of this barley within the past few years, and we do not know of one single instance where it has failed to fully satisfy the customer. One and one-half to two bushels should be sown to the acre. Pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; by mail, postpaid. Pk, 60c; bu, \$2.00.

BUCKWHEAT.

New Japanese.—The largest buckwheat grown and heaviest yielder. Such a sterling novelty has seldom been given to agriculturists, and we would advise all growers of buckwheat to give this a trial in preference to any other variety, whether it be for milling, for the apiary, or aviary. By mail, pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; by express or freight, pk, 50c; bu, \$1.50.

Silver-Hull Buckwheat.—This valuable variety originated abroad, and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort; sown at the same time as common buckwheat, under same conditions, it matures a few days earlier, continues longer in bloom, and yields double the quantity. Makes the finest flour. Large pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; postpaid. By express or freight, pk, 50c; bu, \$1.50.

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen.—The best variety for general cultivation, on account of color and quality of brush; ripens very early 7 to 9 feet high. Brush of good length, fine and straight, and always of green appearance when ripe. It never gets red under any circumstances and without center stalk, which is a most desirable point to broom corn raisers and manufacturers. Large pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; postpaid. By express or freight, pk, 50c; bu, \$2.00.

New Japanese.—This is the earliest broom corn in existence, matures in about 75 days, when planted late. Has been planted on July 17, and ready to cut Oct. 1. Large pkt, 10c; lb, 30c; postpaid. By express or freight, pk, 75c; bu, \$2.50.

CORN.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly that **Nebraska Seed Corn has no Superior.** Particularly does our seed stocks when taken south and southeast increase the yield from 20 to 50 per cent. With strong vitality it germinates quicker, grows vigorously and develops larger ears. Our stocks are all grown by experienced growers and carefully selected and dried before hard freezing weather. We list dent varieties in order of earliness as near as possible. Pecks and bushel lots by freight.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUOTATIONS

on Large Lots of Corn.

Extra Early Huron Dent.—This new variety of field corn, introduced three years ago by the largest grower of seed corn in the world, was originated by A. A. Chatfield, of Fulton County, Ohio.

The originator and introducer offers any man \$50.00 in gold to produce a pure Yellow Dent Corn as early; and \$50.00 more to any man who can show a Dent Corn so smooth or free from roughness; and \$50.00 more to the man who can produce a corn with so little space between the rows, and a corn so well grained over both ends. It has the most perfect shaped ear, economical grain, and is the earliest Dent Corn in cultivation. Pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; pk, 50c; bu, \$2.00.

King of the Earlies.—We considered this the earliest dent corn until the introduction of the **HURON**. Bright yellow with tendency to reddish tips, very small cob, and kernels of extraordinary length for size of cob, shelling 63 or 64 lbs. to 70 lbs. ears. It will stand close planting and yields from 40 to 60 bushels per acre with ordinary cultivation. Pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; pk, 50c; bu, \$1.50.

Dakota Dent.—Not as rich yellow as the preceding, ears about the same length, but kernels considerably shorter. It is a desirable corn for the Northwest. Pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; pk, 60c; bu, \$1.75.

Early Yellow Rose.—The originator of this corn says of it: "Six years ago I made a cross between White Cap Golden Dent and Silver Reed Dent and the result is the **EARLY YELLOW ROSE**. I do not hesitate to say it leads all yellow corn of its class in **STRONG VITALITY**, will produce more sound ears to the number of stalks than any other corn ever grown, with a big amount of foliage for fodder, and heavier grain than any corn growing, producing 5,000 bushels for me in 1894 when all my neighbors failed entirely. In 1893 I planted June 1st, corn was ripe September 1st, and I harvested 150 bushels of sound shelled corn per acre." Corn that can show such a record in such dry seasons as 1893 and 1894, is surely worthy trial by every farmer in the Corn Belt. Pkt, 10c; pk, 60c; bu, \$1.75.

Nebraska Iron Clad.—**YELLOW DENT.**—This corn, offered for the first time this season, is the result of years of cross breeding by a veteran corn grower of Nebraska, who has nearly attained his ideal of what a yellow corn should be for Nebraska, and with his crop of over 500 acres yielding from 80 to 100 bushels per acre in 1894 without irrigation, he can exclaim "Eureka." It is a cross between the *Golden Beauty* and *Early Yellow Dent* and has been grown long enough to breed true to type. Its *strong vitality and resistance to drouth* as evidenced by 1894 growth, should indicate its merit sufficiently to be tried by every corn grower either north or south. This variety is very prolific, often producing two sound ears to the stalk, ears 12 to 14 inches long with 16 to 22 rows of deep grains, and stalks growing 10 to 14 feet high. Send your orders early. Pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; pk, 50c; bu, \$1.50.

GEO. E. GODFREY.

"I would pay \$25.00 per bushel for this corn rather than do without it.

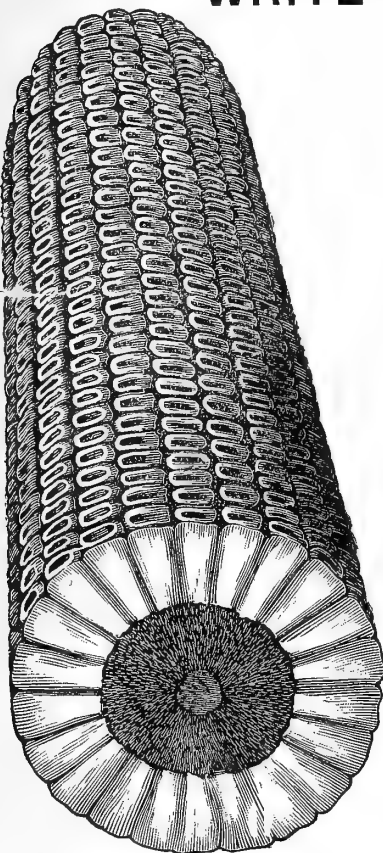
"It is the **BEST SEED CORN** I ever secured for our ranch. I would recommend it to all farmers in Nebraska and adjoining states as being a very vigorous grower and prolific producer.

Hon. G. W. E. DORSEY, Ex-Congressman.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON CORN IN QUANTITIES.

Gold Mine.—The introducers give the history of this corn as follows: "Five years ago a special premium offered brought sample ears of corn from several hundred farmers and seed growers, and from these we chose the one which was most decidedly the best and have been selecting and improving it until it is about as near perfection as corn can be. It is early, ripening only a few days later than *Pride of the North*; ears are of good size and symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow, as handsome as a \$20.00 gold coin just from the mint; grain is very deep, cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly as soon as ripe. Seventy pounds of ear corn make fifty-nine or sixty pounds of shelled corn, and in hauling to market it weighs out five bushels more to the wagon load than common varieties in the same size wagon. We can most confidently recommend it as the acme of perfection, and stake our reputation on its pleasing every one who tries it. It will grade No. 1 in any market. It will pay you to change your seed, and don't fail to at least see a sample of *Iowa Gold Mine* before buying elsewhere. Pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; pk, 60c; bu, \$2.00.

Clark's Mastodon.—This variety was originated by C. S. Clark, of Ohio, the largest grower of seed corn in the world. He says: "I claim for this corn the largest number of rows on cob, and the deepest, longest grains of any corn ever originated. The **MASTODON** corn is the earliest corn in the world, taking its size and number of rows on cob. It is



EXTRA EARLY HURON DENT.

CORN.--Continued.

three weeks to one month earlier than Golden Beauty, ten days earlier than the Leaming, and in some cases ripened earlier with us than the Pride of the North." In the great corn contest of the *American Agriculturist* in 1889, Alfred Rose, of western New York, grew 213 bushels, or 11,928 lbs. of MASTODON corn on one acre. No other yellow corn ever approached this yield.

DELANO SEED CO.: The MASTODON corn I bought of you last spring is the best corn I ever planted. What is the price per bushel? You will get an order from me in January.

We do not recommend MASTODON for sections north of the southern portions of Nebraska and Iowa, on account of the liability of early frosts; but for sections south, wherever corn is grown, we know of no variety that equals it. Seed is scarce this year, and the price will be lb, 30c, by mail. By freight, pk, 75c; bu, \$2.00.

Early Thompson.—YELLOW DENT.—Not quite as early as the King of the Earlies but more prolific, larger ears and stalks. A medium corn making 60 bushels per acre and adapted to all parts of the west. Pkt. 10c; pk, 50c; bu, \$1.50.

Nebraska White Prize.—Has been awarded first premium at the Nebraska State Fair for six successive years. It is a pure white dent, exceedingly heavy and prolific. Has produced 132 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Matures evenly and in 90 to 95 days from planting. 10c pkt; 25c lb; pk, 50c; bu, \$1.75.

Deland's Improved White.—This magnificent white corn has been carefully bred for a series of years in Nebraska by the grower whose name it bears, until to-day it has no superior, if an equal, among large white corns. It has 14 to 18 rows of deep grains on a small cob which makes it an easy husker and dries quickly as soon as matured. It never deteriorates and one is always sure to harvest the same type of ears as planted. It is as easy to grow 75 to 100 bushels per acre of this corn as 50 of most others. Be sure and send for sample packet before buying your seed corn. Pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; pk, 60c; bu, \$2.

White Cap Yellow Dent.—It combines more solid merit than any corn ever catalogued, being suitable for all climates and soils, and yet grows large ears and matures early. The ear grows as large as the Leaming corn and is from seven to ten days earlier, and on poor, thin soil will yield thirty per cent. more corn. It will out-yield and out-shell the Leaming. Its great merit lies in the fact that it is as natural a yielder as weeds, grows strong, rank and quick, and will produce more corn on poor, thin soils than any kind now in cultivation.

S. H. Todd, the largest breeder of Chester White Hogs in the world, says, "White Cap Yellow Dent beats them all. It is sure to yield me a crop of good, sound corn. It makes more bone and strength than any other corn, and I will grow no other sort." Mr. Todd took \$2,175.00 in prizes at the World's Fair on his hogs, is a large grower of corn, and his recommendation on this corn is honest and reliable. Grown in a section with over sixty varieties, it out-yielded all other kinds, and withstood the drouth much better. None of it was fired, no dead tassels could be seen, while on Leaming, Early Butler, Extra Early Huron, Golden Beauty and other sorts, dead tassels could be found, caused by the hot, burning sun.

This corn will be appreciated by those living in drouth sections and by those farmers who have poor, thin soil, while on strong, rich soil it has no superior. The tip ends of the grains are white, the inside yellow, making it a beautiful color. There are more fine points combined in this corn than any other in cultivation. Large growers in the corn belt as well as those out of it will be pleased with this corn because

- 1st—It is as natural a yielder as weeds.
- 2nd—It yields large crops on poor, thin soil.
- 3rd—The ears are large, handsome and well filled.
- 4th—It is sure to mature in from 90 to 95 days.
- 5th—It husks easy and shells easy.
- 6th—It commands the highest market price.
- 7th—It will grow more bushels on poor, thin land than any other kind in the world.

8th—It stands the drouth better than 60 other varieties grown in the same county.

- 9th—It has a large number of rows on the cob, making it a great yielder.

Pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; pk, 60c; bu, \$2.00.

Yellow Dent.—Common yellow dent selected for seed purposes. Pk, 40c; bu, \$1.25.

FLINT AND ENSILAGE VARIETIES.

Longfellow, Flint.—This is an eight-rowed yellow flint variety, the result of careful selection. The ears are from ten to fifteen inches long, one and one-half to two and three-fourths inches in diameter; are well filled out to extreme end of cob. The cob is small, kernel large and broad. This corn is well adapted to the Northwest, and is said to have produced two hundred bushels of ears to the acre in Massachusetts. Per lb, 30c; 3 lbs, 75c; pk, 75c; bu, \$2.50.

Large White Flint, or Early Sanford.—Best for hominy. Lb, 20c pk, 65c; bush, \$1.75.

Red Cob Ensilage Corn.—This variety was grown in the large dairy regions of Nebraska last year so immensely as almost to exclude all of the so-called ensilage corns, and the verdict is that it is the best. It is sweet, tender and juicy; has short joints, abundance of leaves, and grows to a great height. Every lot is tested and re-cleaned, hence you buy no cobs or dirt. Pkt, 10c; pk, 40c; bu, \$1.50.

Blount's Prolific.—By some called and sold for Mammoth Ensilage. This is earlier than either B. & W. or Red Cob; is better suited to Northern latitudes, and especially for dry feed, as it is not of as large growth, and produces a great number of large blades. As the kernels are much smaller it will cost no more for seed, although the price per bushel is higher. In sections where



CORN.—Continued.

it will mature it is profitable for a grain crop as it produces several ears on a stalk and is very productive. By mail, lb, 20c; by express or freight, pkt 10c; pk, 50c; bu, \$2.00.

Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn.—This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from 5 to 8 stalks, each stalk bearing 2 or 3 ears, 5 to 7 inches in circumference, 9 to 12 inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of and yields to the acre four times more fodder than common corn, and more bushels in shelled corn, containing a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat yields a fine flour that will make bread, biscuit, etc., as good as those made of wheat flour. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Two quarts will plant one acre. Pkt, 10c; lb, 30c; pk, 60c; bu, \$2.00.

Sugar Corn for Green Fodder.—Profitable as green feed for milch cows, being sweeter and more nutritious and eaten more readily than fodder from field corn. Bu, \$1.50; 5 bu. and over, \$1.40 per bu.

WE WERE AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM ON WHEAT AND OATS AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

OATS.

Winter Turf Oats.—Sown in the fall same as winter wheat. Roots penetrate 12 inches, which enables it to withstand the spring drouths. Can be pastured like rye. Makes rapid growth in the spring, and produces more than spring oats. One grain produced 200 stalks. Rust proof. Try them. Pkt, 10c; lb, 30c. By freight, pk, 75c; bu, \$2.00.

The Lincoln.—This new variety of oats has proved very satisfactory the past season, owing to the fact that it is all that is claimed for it, being early, thin hulled, nearly rust proof, and exceedingly productive. The past year, Mr. A. M. Hightower, of Stevensville, Mont., grew 174.19 bu. of Lincoln Oats from a single bushel of seed. Others grew from 168 to 120 bushels from a single bushel of seed. This was in the famous prize contest of 1893. The straw is quite stiff, heads long and branching and well filled with grains that will weigh from 45 to 55 lbs. to the measured bushel. By freight or express, pk, 50c; bu, \$1.50.

White Wonder.—This is the earliest variety we ever grew; we harvest it immediately after our Manshury barley. The straw is good length, with long well filled heads of large, plump kernels. Last season we had heads with 200 kernels. Try White Wonder. By express or freight, pk, 35c; bu, \$1.00.

American Banner.—A new variety, having a test yield in Nebraska at the rate of 141 bushels per acre large branching heads, filled with long, plump, thin hulled grains; straw remarkably stiff. It has excelled the expectations of all who have tried it. By mail, lb, 20c. By express or freight, pk, 35c; bu, \$1.00.

Red Rust Proof.—Not exactly rust proof, but as they are very early they are more likely to fill than later oats. Grown largely in Kansas, and are worthy of trial by Nebraska farmers. By mail, lb, 20c. By express or freight, pk, 25c; bu, 80c; 10 bu., 70c per bushel.

Negro Wonder Oat, originated by Mr. Beagley, the Illinois Oat Specialist. Mr. Beagley makes the following statement about this Oats:

"First. It is the earliest oat on earth; being so early, the crop fully matures before the hot sun affects it."
Second. "It has out-yielded all other sorts with which it has come in competition, under ordinary farm cultivation. For several years it has yielded from 10 to 20 bus. per acre more than any other Oat grown by us, and we have grown all the old varieties and many of the newer sorts. In 1892, it gave the largest yield in experiments with sixty-eight other varieties."
Third. "This Oat will stand up on any soil, no matter how rich; in fact this is one of the strongest claims we make for this sort. It was one of the very few that gave 100 per cent. standing grain when harvested." "My main claim is that the **Negro Wonder Oat** has a larger percentage of berry than any other in the market."

The **Negro Wonder** may properly be called a Gray Oat, and to those who want an Oat of this character, we tronly recommend its purchase. Pt, 10c, lb, 40c; pk, 75c; bu, \$2.00.

Golden Giant Side Oats.—Immensely productive, out-yielding all other varieties; vigorous habit, free from disease, and a sure cropper in all soils. This is undoubtedly the best oat of recent introduction; on thorough and exhaustive trials, in competition with others, this has proven invaluable; oat growers will serve their own interest by securing seed of this remarkable Oat. They grow 4 to 4½ feet, with stiff, bright straw supporting the long heads; they stool freely, and while they are not an early variety, in size of head and grain and immense yield they far surpass any Oat we know. Pkt, 5c; lb, 25c; bu, \$2.00.

RYE.

Thousand Fold.—Never yet yielded less than thirty bushels per acre. By mail, lb, 30c; 4 lbs, \$1.00. By freight or express, pk, 60c; bu, \$2.00.

Mammoth White Winter.—Very hardy, large grained and prolific; will stand late sowing. Pk, 75c; bu, \$2.00.

Giant Spring Rye.—Grain is three to four times larger than common winter rye. Has produced 100 bushels per acre. Does well in dry sections of the country without irrigation. It is sown at the same time as spring wheat. It makes good bread, and is a very fine feed for fattening stock. Pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; pk, \$1.00; bu, \$3.00.

WHEAT.—Spring.

It is well known that seed wheat and oats attain the **Highest Perfection** in northern latitudes, or at high elevation, and as a natural sequence seed thus grown has a stronger vitality, and will produce earlier and better crops than the grain grown south, or at low elevations. Our seed grains are grown at an elevation of 2,500 feet, and the wheat of this section **Makes More Flour** to the bushel and commands a **Higher Price** in the **Liverpool** markets than that from any other section in the United States.

Culture of wheat requires a hard bottom and finely pulverized surface seed bed. Graded seed returns larger yields than common stock.

North Star.—This is a new variety; semi-hard; amber-colored; large berry, and great yielder; stands up well; is early, and undoubtedly will displace the well-known Velvet-Chaff. Pk, 40c; bu, \$1.50.

White Fife.—The most beautiful of all white spring wheat, with large, plump berry, narrow leaf, stiff straw, and early; yielding exceedingly well. Pk, 50c; bu, \$1.50.

Wellman Fife.—Introduced by us from seed obtained direct from the originator, who says of it: "It was started from some large heads that I found growing in the Saskatchewan Fife, which I selected, and when grown it proved to be an entirely distinct variety, with full characteristics of the Scotch Fife, in bald, white chaff heads, and dark kernels, except that the heads and berries were larger, and the straw was taller and stronger stalk. I believe that it is bound to go to the front as the best growing and most productive wheat ever propagated." As far as it has come into competition with other varieties it has out-yielded them. Bu, \$2.00.

The North Dakota Experiment Station grew 140 varieties of spring wheat for the World's Fair. By reason of its numerous meritorious points Wellman Fife was selected as the standard for comparing all other varieties.

Velvet Chaff Blue Stem.—Well known semi-hard variety. By mail, lb, 20c; by freight, bu, \$1.00.

CLOVERS, GRASSES, and other FORAGE PLANTS.

Write for Prices on Large Quantities.

Alfalfa (*Medicago Sativa*)—The terrible drouth of 1894 has caused all tillers of the soil to ask, "What forage plant can I establish on my land that will carry me through such seasons?" We have experimented with numerous plants for forage on our Lee Park Farms here in Central Nebraska, and saw every one succumb to the drouth last season except ALFALFA. From our Alfalfa fields we cut two crops of hay and one of seed, and this *without* irrigation. Reports from farmers from various sections throughout the West confirm our experience and sustain us in our belief that ALFALFA is the SUREST and MOST PROFITABLE forage plant yet grown on the western prairies. The roots have been traced thirty feet, and where permanent water is found within this distance of the surface, Alfalfa produces large yields. At the same time we have reports showing favorable results where Alfalfa is growing on uplands in Nebraska, 125 to 150 feet above permanent water. Among our reports on Alfalfa, in Kansas and Nebraska, we find the following:

"Turned 200 hogs on 20 acres of Alfalfa in May and in October sold them and the *gain* made during the season brought me \$1,000."
 "Have cut three crops of hay averaging two tons per acre at each cutting this season, and at this date (Aug. 15) the fourth crop stands 15 to 20 inches high."
 "Sold \$6,000 worth of seed from our 200 acres of Alfalfa last season, besides the hay."

These results were without irrigation.

Culture.—If you have it, select land having permanent water within thirty feet of the surface for your first sowing, and after two years you can grow your own seed. Do not hesitate, however, if your land is high. Prepare your ground by *deep fall plowing* if possible, otherwise corn stubble is preferred. Thoroughly harrow and sow either broadcast and harrow in, or with press drill in the last half of April or during May for the latitudes of Nebraska and Iowa.

Without irrigation a wet season is necessary to start Alfalfa, for the first six months is the critical period. Sowing too early is sometimes fatal, as the young plants are very tender and will not endure severe frosts. Sow 30 pounds per acre unless under irrigation, when 20 pounds may be sufficient. Sow without any other crop, and if the weeds at any time promise to smother the young Alfalfa, set the cutter-bar high and run over the field with the mower. Do not pasture the first two years. Do not wait longer than when half the crop is in bloom before cutting for hay. Lb, 25c; 5 lbs, \$1.00, postpaid. Write for prices by the bushel.



SACALINE.

Sacaline (*Polygonum Sachlineuse*).—This new forage plant we have not yet tried as it has very recently come to our attention. However, it is endorsed by the highest authorities, and we offer it upon such recommendations. It comes from the island of Saghalien, and some of the claims made for it are, hardy in coldest or warmest climates, flourishes in wet soils or endures the most protracted drouths, needs no cultivation, manuring or replanting; stems and leaves are more nutritious than clover or alfalfa, and greatly relished by all kinds of stock; can be planted at any time; produces 90 to 180 tons of green forage per acre during the season and enriches the soil. It has attained a height of 12 feet by June, and as the first cutting is made when it has attained a height of two to four feet, several cuttings can be had every season.

Culture.—Sow the seed early in boxes and keep the soil very wet, and then transplant to three feet apart in the ground, or if sown in the open ground thin to three feet apart each way. The quickest results are secured by getting the roots and setting at any time during the year. Very quick growth is made and the foliage soon covers the entire field.

The supply of seed and plants is limited and prices high, but one plant taken up next fall will make a hundred cuttings the next spring, so that a packet of seed even, will plant quite an area the second year. Pkt, 15c; eight packets, \$1.00; plant, 25c; six for \$1.00.

Flat Pea (*Lathyrus Silvestris*).—Quantities of seed were sold last year for true stock, but the results where such stocks were sown, were lupines, vetches, etc. We furnish the true *Lathyrus Silvestris Wagneri*. Not only is Lathyrus a most valuable plant for growing stock, but it is most valuable for enriching the soil with nitrogen. Recent investigations have proven that the power of clover, to fertilize the soil, exists in a minute insect in the tubercles of the roots. The roots of Lathyrus are covered with innumerable tubercles, and extending thirty feet into the soil, as they do, makes it the greatest fertilizing plant known. This great root development enables it to endure extreme drouths, making it particularly well adapted for the western prairies, or to any sections liable to drouths. The plant is perennial, and wild plants are known that are sixty years old. The yield of forage is immense. Four tons of choice hay, per acre, having been cut at one mowing, in the United States, the second year from the seed. As the green forage was sixteen tons per acre, it affords excellent pasturage. The plant does not reach maturity

until the third or fourth year, and as two or three cuttings may be had in one season, a large amount of choice hay can be harvested from a comparatively small area of ground. This is a fact of great importance, to dairymen particularly. As Lathyrus is so exceedingly rich in nitrogen, straw or other fodder is required to be fed with it, to secure balanced ration for most stock. Farmers will readily recognize the great benefit on this account, as it enhances the value of all their coarse by-products. (See illustration on page 26)

Comparative Chemical Analysis of "Lathyrus" with other Flesh Formers.

Kind of Food Analyzed,	No. of Lbs. of Flesh Formers in 100 lbs. of Food Analyzed.
Clover hay.....	7.82
Alfalfa ".....	10.71
Wheat Middlings.....	12.18
Lathyrus.....	15.32

Culture.—Start the plants in boxes early and transplant to the open ground in rows 30 inches apart and 6 to 8 inches in the row ; or, drill seed in the ground in rows 30 inches apart. Cultivate thoroughly the first year and keep all weeds down. After the first year the plants will take care of themselves.

Spurry (*Spergula Arvensis*).—Spurry is an annual plant extensively cultivated in Germany and France, as a winter pasture for cattle, sheep and hogs; and milch cows and sheep fed on it yield, according to Von Thaer, of Germany, superior milk, butter and mutton. For winter pasturage it is usually sown broadcast on the harrowed stubble of grain crops just removed from the ground, but it may be, and often is, sown in the spring, for spring and summer pasture. It is most admirably adapted to sandy soils, so much so that it has been called the “clover of sandy lands.” It will grow well on sandy soils that are too poor, dry and thin to bear clover; and will also, if sown in March, and then again in May, and afterward in July, produce three crops upon the same field in one season. These three crops will, if successively plowed down to a depth of three or four inches, renovate or strengthen a poor or barren soil to such a degree that it will now bring clover or a crop of winter grain. On the sandy hills of Northern Michigan, where clover would not grow, and cattle would sink ankle deep in the sand, Spurry hardens and fertilizes the soil so that wheat, following spurry, yields more per acre than on land treated with 300 pounds per acre of the best commercial phosphates. The Campine district of Belgium was a desert waste, but by the use of spurry it has come to be the “garden spot of Europe.”

Lb, 30c; 4 lbs, \$1 by mail. By freight, 100 lbs, \$13.

Medium Red or June (*Trifolium Medium*).—The common clover in general cultivation; grows two to three feet high, and is the best for hay. Makes excellent pasturage when sown with grasses, and is one of the best fodders for milch cows and sheep. When used alone, sow about ten pounds of seed per acre. Lb, 25c; 5 lbs, \$1.00.

Manmoth or Large Red (*Trifolium Pratense*).—Grows four to six feet high. The variety best adapted to plowing under as a green manure, on account of the enormous mass of tops and roots which it produces. It makes an excellent hog pasture. Sow ten pounds per acre. Lb, 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Alsike, or Swedish (*Trifolium Hybridum*).—Hardy, resists extremes of drouth and wet, yields large crops of superior pasturage, and much liked by cattle. It is well suited to sowing on lands liable to wash, as its long fibrous roots spread over a wide area, and so interlace and hold the soil as to resist the heaviest rains. Can be planted on any kind of soil. Blossom heads round, resembling white clover in shape, flesh colored, sweet and fragrant; much liked by bees. Sow six pounds per acre in spring or fall. Lb, 30c; 4 lbs, \$1.00; bu, \$12.00.

White (*White Dutch, Perennial White, White Sucklin, Trifolium Repens*).—Low, with creeping stems. It is the best of the clovers for permanent pasturage, but prefers moist land. Mixed with blue grass it makes a permanent pasture of great grazing value. Stems fine and palatable, bearing numerous leaves of bright green color blotched with white. Sow six pounds per acre when used alone, or three pounds with grass seeds. Lb. 35c.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium Incarnatum*).—An annual clover, bearing bright scarlet flowers. Sown late in the summer it grows fast and makes a thick green crop by winter, renewing its growth in the spring, by May it stands two to three feet. Lb, 25c; 100 lbs, \$12.00.

Write for Prices on Clover Seed by the Bushel.

Kentucky Bluegrass.—The best grass for laying down permanent pasture where there is sufficient lime in the soil and rainfall. Sow two bushels per acre for pastures. Fancy clean, by mail, lb, 30c; 5 lbs, \$1.00; bu, \$2.00.

Many seedsmen offer high priced lawn mixtures for seeding a lawn. Under strict analysis by an eminent botanist (Dr. Beal) these mixtures have been found to contain more or less weed seeds and several grasses that are nearly valueless for the lawn. To make a lasting, even lawn, Dr. Beal says: "Drain thoroughly, deeply pulverize the soil and harrow and hand rake the surface carefully."

In early spring or in autumn, if not dry, sow without any wheat or oats, three or four bushels to the acre of Bluegrass. The object of so large an amount of seed is to get a great number of fine stalks. When the grass is high enough to cut, mow, and repeat mowing at intervals of about two weeks throughout the summer.

Red Top.—A good meadow grass for wet places. Sow 25 pounds per acre. By freight, bu, \$1.25.

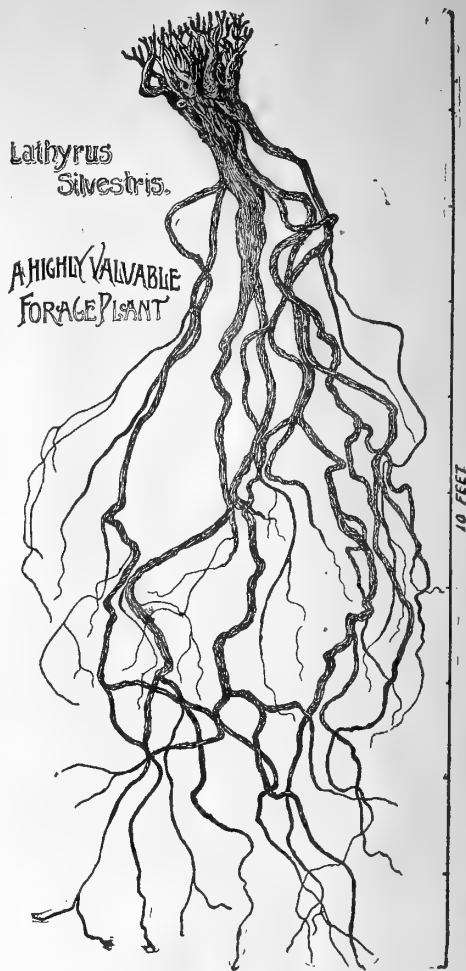
Timothy.—One of the best of grasses for hay and to mix with clover for pastures. Sow 20 pounds to the acre. Choice seed by freight, bu, \$3.00.

New Golden Wonder.—New Golden Wonder grows about the same height as German, has more leaves, and the seed heads are from fifteen to eighteen inches long; seeds are round, of a rich golden color. Appears to be in great favor wherever introduced. By mail, lb. 30c; 4 lbs. \$1.00. By express or freight, bu. \$3.00.

German.—A strong grower with large heads and furnishing a large amount of seed and forage; farmers should grow purer Millet than most now do, and it would bring them a higher price. By mail, lb, 30c; 5 lbs, \$1.00. By express, pk, 40c; bu, \$1.25.

Common Millet.—Bushel, 75 cents.

A good deal of interest has been aroused within the past year or two regarding Vetches. Their great value is appreciated in foreign countries. They are largely grown in Canada, and as they do well wherever peas thrive, there is no



CLOVERS AND GRASSES.--Continued.

apparent reason why they should not prove equally as popular and profitable in America. They are of especial value for sheep. Please note the fact that we sell nothing but English grown seed of Vetches. We consider them the best

FOR FALL OR SPRING SOWING.

Vetches are grown for a forage crop. They can be cheaply raised, fed green, cured or ensilaged. In Scotland and England they are grown largely for this purpose, and, where land is not adapted to hay, or is expensive, or pasturage is poor or costly, it will pay to grow Vetches as a forage crop. By express or by freight, peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Is a plant which can be easily grown in nearly all portions of the United States, and it will furnish abundant supplies of succulent, rich and nutritious pasture at the season of the year when it is sorely needed. The Rape plant is possessed of remarkable fattening properties. When sheep and lambs are turned in upon it, to use Professor Shaw's expressive phrase, "they soon weigh like lead." Professor Shaw further states:

First, "that one acre of Rape can pasture ten to sixteen head of lambs from two to two and one-half months, when rye, grown for fodder, has preceded the rape the same season. Second, that when grown on ground that has not been cropped previously the same season, one acre of Rape will pasture 35 to 37 head of lambs for two months. That the lowest average gain per month made by any considerable number of lambs when pastured upon Rape alone, was 7.60 lbs.; the highest, 12.60 lbs."

Culture.—Sow in drills early in May or after Rye is harvested and cultivate like corn. Drill two lbs. per acre. Lb, 35c; 10 lbs by frt. 25c per lb; 100 lbs, 20c per lb.

SORGHUM.

Sugar Cane is one of the most valuable of forage plants. Do not fail to include this in your experiments.

Minnesota Early Amber.—Produces a high percentage of the best quality of syrup. For fodder it yields ten to twenty tons of choice hay per acre, when sown broadcast at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. Stock of all kinds relish it, and any farmer will find it a very valuable and profitable hay crop. Selected seed. Pkt, 10c; lb, 20c; by freight or express, pk, 40c; bu, \$1.25. Seed for fodder, \$1.00 per bushel.

Kenney's Improved Minnesota Early Amber.—A great improvement over the preceding, as it is at least two weeks earlier, which makes it valuable to the grower for syrup or sugar. By mail, pkt., 10c; lb, 30c; by freight or express, pk, 60c; bu., \$1.50.

NON-SACHARINE.

This class of sorghums are all great drouth resisters and furnish large amounts of forage and valuable grain.

Jerusalem Corn.—Pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries. It grows about 3 feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side shoots; have seen as high as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant an acre. By mail, lb, 20c; 6 lbs, \$1; by freight or express, pk, 60c; bu, \$2.00.

White Kaffir Corn.—Stalks short and stocky; leaves large and numerous. By mail, lb, 15c; 12 lbs, \$1.00. By freight or express, pk, 60c; bu, \$2.00.

Red Kaffir Corn.—Stalks slenderer than the white, and earlier; yields more seed. By mail, lb, 25c; by express or freight, pk, 75c; bu, \$2.50.

HERBS.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Holt's Mammoth Sage	5c	15c
Anise—annual	5c	10c
Balm—perennial	5c	30c
Caraway—perennial	5c	10c
Catnip—perennial	5c	50c
Horehound—perennial	5c	30c
Summer Savory—annual	5c	20c
Saffron—annual	5c	15c
Wormwood—perennial	5c	30c

TREE SEEDS.

	Oz.	Lb.
White Ash	5c	\$ 30
Box Elder	5c	30
Catalpa, hardy	15c	1 00
Russian Mulberry	15c	1 25
White Elm	10c	75
Kentucky Coffee Tree	10c	50
Soft Maple, can be shipped in June or July only, and must be planted at once..	10c	1 00

SELECTED LIST

—OF—

STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS.

- H. A.—Hardy annuals which can be sown in the open ground.
 G. A.—Annuals to be started in green house and transplanted to open ground in warm weather.
 H. B.—Hardy Biennials which can be left out doors during winter.
 G. B.—Biennials to be started in the house and transferred to open ground with warm weather.
 H. P.—Hardy perennials that can remain in open ground summer and winter.
 G. P.—Perennials to be kept in greenhouse in winter and in garden during summer.
 P.—Perennials to be grown in greenhouse or window.
 F. P.—Perennials requiring protection of cold frame during winter.
 C.—Indicates a climber.

ABUTILON—Flowering Maple. G. P.

Although universally admired, comparatively few are aware how easily Abutilons can be raised from seed, and how beautifully they flower all summer the first season. To get them in bloom

early the seed should be started in the house and the young plants set out in the garden when the weather is warm and settled. They grow rapidly, bearing a rich profusion of the elegant bell-shaped flowers. A splendid house plant, blooming freely in winter.

Royal Prize, Mixed—Embracing the most elegant colors, both selfs and streaked and veined. Pkt, 10c.

ABRONIA Umbellata—H. A. Very pretty trailing plants, with numerous clusters of sweet scented flowers; rosy lilac with white eye. Pkt, 5c.

ADONIS Aestivalis—H. A. The *Flos Adonis* has fine, pretty foliage, with bright-scarlet flowers. Pkt, 5c.

AGERATUM. H. A.

Annuals, bearing in profusion clusters of feathery flowers; suitable for pot culture in winter or bedding out in summer; flowering continually and profusely. 2 feet high.

Blue, pkt, 5c; White, pkt, 5c; Lasseaux, Rose, pkt, 10c.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Continued.

AGROSTEMMA Cœli Rosa (*Rose of Heaven*)—H. A. Abundant bloomer, with deep rose flowers; very pretty in masses. Pkt, 5c.

ALONSOA (*Mask Flower*)—H. A. Free flowering bedding plants with handsome flowers, in bloom until frost.

Grandiflora—Bright scarlet, height 1½ feet. Pkt, 5c.

ALYSSUM. H. A.

This old favorite should be largely used in every garden. It is of easiest culture, and its fragrant flowers are produced freely all summer.

Sweet Alyssum—White, in clusters. Pkt, 5c; oz, 30c.

Little Gem—The plants are very dwarf, and each spreads so as to completely cover a circular space twelve to twenty inches in diameter. They soon become one mass of white, remaining in full bloom from spring to fall—being densely studded with the beautiful miniature spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers. *More than four hundred clusters of flowers in full bloom have been counted on a single plant.* Pkt, 7c; ¼ oz, 20c.

AMARANTHUS. H. A.

Very ornamental plants, some remarkable for large panicles of showy flowers, and others for the brilliant range of colors in the leaves.

Caudatus (*Love-lies-bleeding*)—Long red panicles. Pkt, 5c.

Princess of Wales—Foliage beautifully blended. Pkt, 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon. F. P.

Beautiful spikes of gaily-colored flowers produced abundantly the first summer until after frost; also flowers the second season.

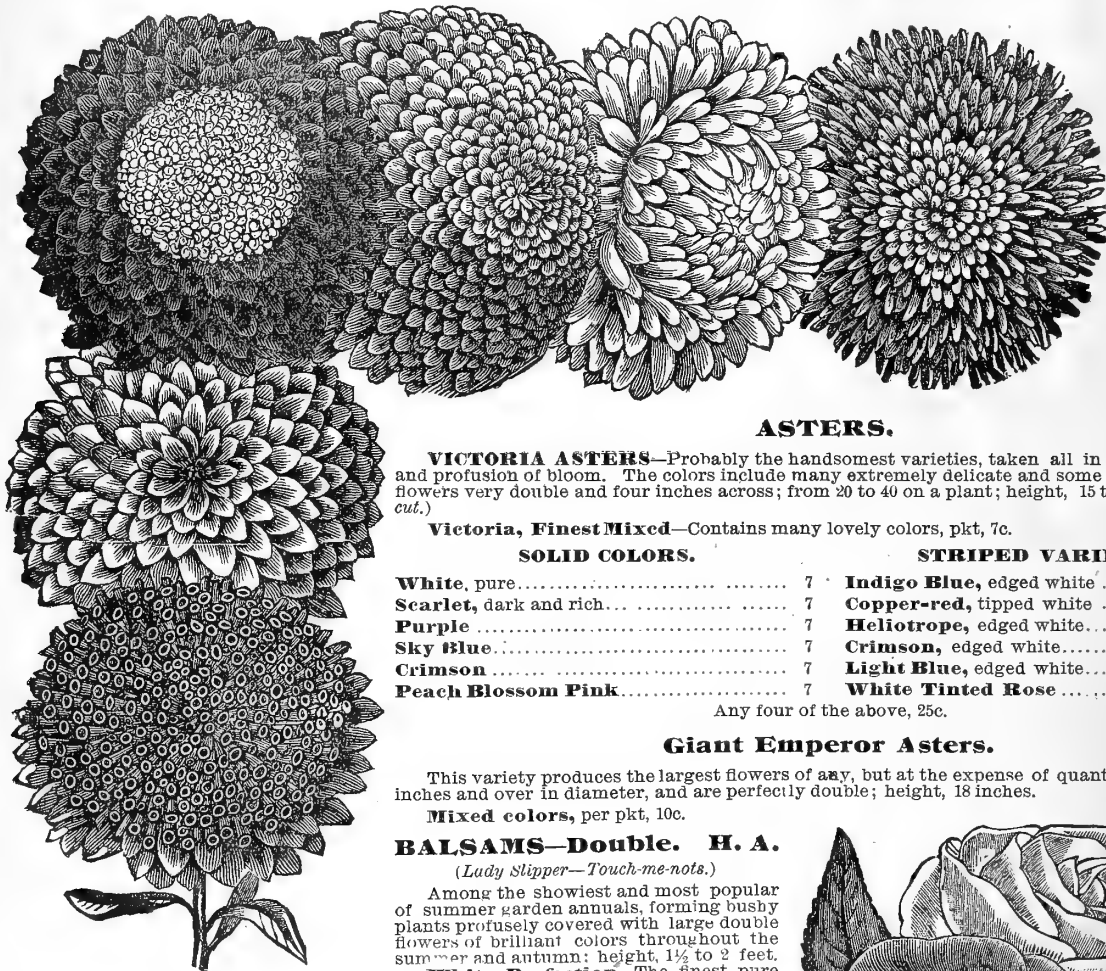
Picturatum—Choice blotched varieties; mixed, pkt, 5c.

Dwarf Varieties—Best mixed, pkt, 5c.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine. H. A.

Very Hardy and easily grown; flowers of all shades; mixed varieties; perennial, per pkt, 5c.

White—Blossoms on Decoration Day. Very desirable for cemetery. Pkt, 10c.



ASTER.

ASTERS.

VICTORIA ASTERS—Probably the handsomest varieties, taken all in all, for size, color and profusion of bloom. The colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades; flowers very double and four inches across; from 20 to 40 on a plant; height, 15 to 18 inches. (*See cut.*)

Victoria, Finest Mixed—Contains many lovely colors, pkt, 7c.

SOLID COLORS.

White, pure..... 7
Scarlet, dark and rich..... 7
Purple..... 7
Sky Blue..... 7
Crimson..... 7
Peach Blossom Pink..... 7

STRIPED VARIETIES.

Indigo Blue, edged white..... 7
Copper-red, tipped white..... 7
Heliotrope, edged white..... 7
Crimson, edged white..... 7
Light Blue, edged white..... 7
White Tinted Rose..... 7

Any four of the above, 25c.

Giant Emperor Asters.

This variety produces the largest flowers of any, but at the expense of quantity; flowers are 6 inches and over in diameter, and are perfectly double; height, 18 inches.

Mixed colors, per pkt, 10c.

BALSAMS—Double. H. A.

(*Lady Slipper—Touch-me-nots.*)

Among the showiest and most popular of summer garden annuals, forming bushy plants profusely covered with large double flowers of brilliant colors throughout the summer and autumn; height, 1½ to 2 feet.

White Perfection—The finest pure white grown; flowers unusually large and double; per pkt, 15c.

La Malmaison—Magnificent, large double bluish pink flowers, the exact fac simile in color of the famous Malmaison rose and with a satiny sheen in the sunlight as if sprinkled with diamond dust. Pkt, 15c.

Bloodstone—The grandest scarlet Balsam we ever saw; rich, dark, blood-scarlet, large, double and full; pkt, 15c.

Speckled Beauty—A charming variety; big double flowers of snow-white, speckled with minute drops of fire-red; pkt, 15c.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—Pkt, 10c.

BEGONIA. G. P.

Magnificent flowering plants for pot culture. The "tuberous rooted" varieties are becoming deservedly popular for garden bedding, flowering in the greatest profusion all summer. The individual florets will average from 6 to 9 inches in circumference, and are of all colors. 1 foot.

Tuberous Rooted, single, mixed, pkt, 10c.

Tuberous Rooted, double, mixed, pkt, 20c.

Rex—Large ornamental leaves of dark green, bronze, gold, red, etc., pkt, 20c.

Scharffiana—New species with large, thick leaves resembling emerald green velvet on the surface, and deep purplish red underneath; flowers large, pure white; pkt, 20c.

Vernon—A grand variety. The color of the flowers is a waxy blood-scarlet, and being borne in immense quantities make an exceedingly brilliant effect. The foliage is also remarkable: it is at first green, but when the plants are about two months old, the leaves begin to turn red on the margins, and gradually the whole leaf and stem are suffused. Pkt, 15c.



DOUBLE BALSAMS.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Continued.

CALENDULA. H. A.

The old pot "Marigold" has been greatly improved. The Oriole and Trianon, just introduced, are really novelties of remarkable beauty, deserving a place in every garden.

Double Mixed (Pot Marigold).—Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c.

Meteor.—Perfectly double and beautifully striped, cream color, edged with orange. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c.

Prince of Orange.—Large, deeply imbricated flowers, pale straw-yellow, striped with a most intense shade of orange; pkt, 5c; per oz, 25c.

Oriole, or Large-flowering Bright Yellow. This is surpassingly grand and brilliant, far eclipsing any *Calendula* hitherto known. The extra large double flowers are indistinguishably rich and glowing in tone, of an intensely bright golden yellow. Pkt, 7c.

The Royal Marigold "Trianon".—The fine double flowers are very showy, of a bright sulphur-yellow, with very dark-brown center; pkt, 7c.

CALLIOPSIS. H. A.

These beautiful "Bright Eyes" are showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers borne in great profusion all summer long, and succeeding almost everywhere. They are elegant for garden decoration and fine for cutting. 2 feet.

Double Calliopsis (*Calliopsis tinctoria fl. pl.*).—The flowers double, of rich golden yellow, with wine maroon spots; pkt, 10c.

Golden Wave (*Drummondii*).—Plant very bushy and compact, and covered with hundreds of beautiful golden blossoms, two inches across, with small dark centers. Pkt, 5c.

Coronata.—Showy variety. Flowers large, rich yellow, slightly spotted with red; pkt, 5c.

Dark Crimson, Yellow and Purple Brown, Finest Mixed, each, per pkt, 5c.

CANNAS. G. P.

Dwarf Large Flowered French.—In this new class of Cannas we have something of pronounced merit for bedding—either in rows or large clumps—and for winter flowering in pots they are of scarcely less value. Their great merit lies in the large size and brilliant hues of the flowers, ranging through all shades of yellow and orange to the richest crimson, scarlet and vermillion. Seed sown in a hot-bed or greenhouse from January to April will produce flowering plants in July. Mixed varieties, pkt, 7c.

Madame Crozy.—Brilliant vermillion scarlet, bordered with deep golden yellow; the flowers are borne in clusters and in such profusion that they crown the plant with a blaze of glowing color. The habit of the plant is compact and vigorous, its natural height rarely over four feet, but the flowers form when it is scarcely a foot high, and continue coming on the plants until frost. Pkt, 20c.

Marechal Vaillant.—Flowers orange, foliage bronze, 4 to 6 feet, pkt, 5c.

Canterbury Bells.

One of the most beautiful plants when in bloom that can be imagined. The bells, of beautiful colors, average 3 inches in length, and the saucers 3 to 4 inches across, resembling in shape somewhat a cup and saucer. The plants, of stocky habit, form perfect pyramids of bloom about 24 inches high, and they bear frequently from 100 to 200 of these exquisite blossoms, which last in perfection for weeks during the early summer.

Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells, Mixed, (*C. Calycanthema*) pkt, 5c.

— **Rosea**.—Beautiful rose color, pkt, 7c.

— **New Striped**.—Satiny lavender, spotted and striped with violet; pkt, 7c.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb). H. A.

Quite easily grown from seed and certainly one of the most showy and brilliant of annuals. The combs of the best varieties often grow a foot or more across the top.

Dwarf Golden Rose.—Large, full combs of bright rose, marked with a central stripe of clear golden-yellow, pkt, 7c.

New Giant Empress. Mammoth bright purple combs, lustrous bronze foliage, pkt, 7c.

Glasgow Price, or Tom Thumb.—A fine dwarf variety, dark leaves and crimson combs, pkt, 7c.

New Japan. The combs are delicately cut, pkt, 5c.

Variegated, pkt, 5c.

Dwarf Mixed, pkt, 5c.

CENTROSEMA. H. P. C.

(*The Butterfly Pea*)

Grandiflora. A hardy perennial vine of exquisite beauty. The plants grow 7 to 8 feet in a season, and the first season from seed will produce graceful clusters of 6 to 8 inverted pea-shaped flowers, 1½ to 2½ inches across, ranging in color from rosy violet to reddish purple, feathered with white through the centre; the backs of the flowers are pure white, and also the buds, making a strikingly beautiful contrast, pkt, 10c.

COVOLVULUS. C.

(*Morning Glory*.)

The well-known morning Glories; splendid climbing plants; unequaled for rapidity of growth and profusion of bloom; annuals attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet.

White, pkt, 5c

Rose, pkt, 5c

Blue, pkt, 5c

Blood Red, pkt, 5c

Striped, pkt, 5c

Mixed, pkt, 5c

Aureus Superbus. Small flowering golden yellow flowers, pkt, 7c.

Variegated Leaf Morning Glory.—Foliage beautifully striped and variegated, flowers of various colors, pkt, 7c.



CONVOLVULUS.

The Brazilian Morning Glory.—Magnificent summer climbing annual. It grows with the greatest vigor and luxuriance, branching and climbing in all directions. The leaves are 8 to 12 inches across and are borne from the ground up, overlapping each other and making a dense shade. We know of nothing so good for quickly covering a piazza, arbor or tree, and where a dense shade is required it has no equal. The flowers, which open in the morning, are 3 inches or more across, of a beautiful rose color, and are borne in large clusters very freely from July to frost, pkt, 15c.

Convolvulus Minor. H. A.

The *Dwarf Morning Glory* is a beautiful plant of trailing habit, and is a perfect mass of bloom. We think it is entirely suitable for bordering beds or walks.

Crimson Violet.—Beautiful flowers; yellow eye encircled with a band of snowy white margined with rich crimson violet. Per oz, 20c; pkt, 5c.

Striped.—White striped with blue, pretty, pkt, 5c.

Tricolor Roseus.—Beautiful rose colored flowers with pure white center, fringed with purple, and shading toward golden-yellow. Per oz, 20c; pkt, 5c.

Mixed.—Many bright colors. Per oz, 15c; pkt, 5c.

MAURITANICUS.—A prostrate twining plant, very useful for hanging baskets. Bears profusely handsome blue flowers with white throat, pkt, 7c.

COREOPSIS. H. P.

Lanceolata.—One of the most showy hardy perennials grown forming plants 2 to 3 feet high, and bearing in profusion for a long period during the summer and autumn large flowers of bright golden yellow. Unequaled for cutting; grows anywhere, pkt, 7c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

or **Painted Daisies**. These annual *Chrysanthemums* have no resemblance whatever to the perennial varieties, also so popular, but have a distinct beauty. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high, and produce on long stems beautiful, large flowers of many bright colors, having the appearance of being laid on with a paint brush.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Crimson-maroon, with white edge and inner white circle, pkt, 5c.

Eclipse.—Pure golden with bright purplish-scarlet ring on the ray floret, the disk being brown; pkt, 7c.

Fascination.—Of exceptional beauty, producing large single flowers of a lovely shade of red; pkt, 7c.

Golden Feather.—The dark, velvety disk in the center is surrounded by a circle of bright golden-yellow, followed by another clear cut circle of rich crimson; beautiful golden foliage. Pkt, 7c.

Finest Mixed.—Embracing all of the above varieties, pkt, 5c.

Chrysanthemum—Double.

Coronarum, Mixed.—White and yellow, double flowers, per pkt, 5c.

Sulphureum fl. pl..—Produces numerous very pretty double flowers of a rich lemon color; pkt, 5c.

Inodorum Plenissimum.—Although a perennial it flowers abundantly the first year from seed, each plant producing hundreds of beautiful perfectly double snow-white flowers, pkt, 5c.

Early Flowering Japanese and Chinese.—This seed will produce an endless variety of magnificent flowers of superb colors, mostly of the Japanese type. Start the seed in greenhouse or window and transplant to open ground; pkt, 25c.

DAISY. H. P.

A favorite plant for beds or pot culture or for edging in shady situations in bloom from April to June. The seed we offer is saved from the finest double varieties. Daisies may be easily raised from seed sown in the spring and will be in bloom in short space of time.



DOUBLE DAISY.

Daisy, Double.—Mixed, all colors, four inches, pkt, 7c.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Continued.

DAHLIAS. G. P.



NEW STRIPED SINGLE DAHLIA.

Extra Choice Selected Pompon, Mixed, pkt, 10c.

Superb Single—These are *very easily raised from seed*: planted in good, rich soil, in a sunny position, they begin to flower in July and continue until October, pkt, 7c.

New Striped Single—The extra large single flowers, quite four inches in diameter, comprise a wonderful varieties of colors, beautifully striped, flaked, mottled, and dotted in a grotesque and charming manner, pkt, 10c.

Every one knows and admires the Double Dahlia, but comparatively few are aware that it can be grown so easily from seed and flowers so beautifully the first season that the purchase of bulbs is a needless expense. We offer the choicest seed that, if sown in the spring, will give a magnificent display of the brightest colors by August

Large-flowering Double Mixed, or Show, per pkt, 7c.

Choice Mixed Pompon, per pkt, 7c.

Extra choice Large-flowering Double, per pkt, 10c.

DIANTHUS.—Pinks.

Deservedly popular, coming into bloom early and continuing throughout the season. The fragrance, beauty and bright coloring of their flowers are universally admired; easily cultivated and many of the varieties withstand our severe winters without protection, and produce better flowers the second year than the first.

CARNATIONS—Indispensable plants for both pot culture in the greenhouse, window garden and open ground culture in summer; of innumerable colors and delicious perfume. 1 to 2 feet. (See cut).

Guillaud Strain—The only carnations blooming the first season that contain yellow. The flowers are large, of perfect shape, very fragrant and last a long time, either cut or on the plants. The seeds which we offer in mixture contain a magnificent variety of colors and shades, and making this strain still more valuable, they contain flowers of clear yellow and others with yellow stripes. They are equally adapted for open ground and pot culture, pkt, 25c.

Perpetual, or Tree, Choice Double mixed. Fine for winter flowering, pkt, 20c.

Grenadin—Habit dwarf and compact, brilliant double scarlet flowers, very early, pkt, 10c.

White Grenadin—Double early flowering white, pkt, 20c.

Double Mixed—A small percentage will come single, 10c.

New Marguerite.—Most abundant bloomers; flowers very double, ranging through beautiful shades of reds, pinks, white, variegated, etc. Those sown in the spring commence flowering in early summer, and continue to bloom until checked by frost. They can be potted and taken in the house and will flower abundantly throughout the winter, though if intended specially for winter flowering, it will be better to sow later in the season. Mixed colors, pkt, 7c.

GERANIUM. G. P.

Although perennials, they will produce nice bushy plants, and flower from seed sown the same season. The heads of gorgeous flowers, of many shades of color, borne continuously, render this one of the most popular plants grown, either for pot culture in winter or for bedding out in summer. 12 to 18 inches high.

Single Mixed Zonale, per pkt, 7c
General Grant. Vivid scarlet, per pkt, 7c
Double Mixed. Includes many varieties, per pkt, 20c
Gold and Bronze Leaved. Mixed, per pkt, 20c
Silver Leaved. Mixed varieties, per pkt, 20c

GOURDS. H. A. (Ornamental.)

A large and interesting class, producing a great variety of curious fruits, many of which are peculiarly marked. All the fruits are hard shelled and will keep for years exciting much attention.

Japanese Dishcloth Gourd—A natural dishcloth, and a most desirable one, is furnished by the peculiar lining of the fruit, which is sponge-like, porous, very tough, elastic, and durable. Many ladies prefer this dishcloth to any. The fruit grows about two feet in length, vine is ornamental, producing clusters of yellow blossoms, in pleasing contrast with the silver-shaded, dark-green foliage. The dry interiors of this gourd have become an article of commerce. They are sold by druggists in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Chicago, while in England their sale and use are quite general, pkt, 7c.

HOLLYHOCK. H. P.

The distinctive character and massive beauty of the Hollyhock renders them unrivaled as a picturesque relief to the dark background of evergreen shrubs. For distinct effect in large groups they are matchless. They also form a showy and effective outline in flower gardens and beds and an admirable boundary line for an extensive boundary in park scenery. The seed offered has been saved from exhibition flowers, and cannot fail to produce superb varieties.

Hollyhock—Extra choice double, mixed, pkt, 5c.

Double White. Violet centre. pkt 7c

Double Crimson, pkt, 7c

Double Deep Rose, pkt, 7c

Double Lavender, pkt, 7c



HOLLYHOCK.

HELIOTROPE.

Deliciously fragrant flowering plants, growing about 1 to 2 feet high; great favorites for pot culture in the winter or bedding out in summer; large umbels of purple, lilac or white flowers, are continuously borne.

Finest Mixed. H. A. per pkt, 7c

Queen of Night. G. P. Rich black purple, per pkt, 7c

MARIGOLD. H. A.

A showy plant of compact, symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, and a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, fine variegated and striped with dark rich colors of maroon and brown. Flowers of this variety are about an inch in diameter, full double to center, and cover the plant profusely. Height 1 foot. Half hardy annual.

Marigold, double dwarf, French, per pkt, 5c

Marigold, double dwarf, African, per pkt, 5c

MARVEL OF PERU. H. A.

(Four O'Clocks.)

Beautiful summer-blooming annuals of bushy habit, 2 feet high, each plant bearing throughout the summer hundreds of large flowers of white, yellow, crimson, striped.

Mixed Colors, per pkt, 5c.

Variegated Foliage, Mixed Colors. Foliage striped and marked, pkt, 5c.

MIGNONETTE.

This deliciously fragrant flowering plant is the most popular annual grown.

Large Flowering—The common sweet mignonette, per oz, 15c; pkt, 5c.

Bird's Mammoth—Largest variety grown; under proper cultivation, the spikes average 12 to 15 inches long, are very full and exceedingly fragrant, pkt, 7c.

Parson's White—Nearly white; strongly scented; long well-formed spikes, pkt, 5c.

Red Victoria—A very fine, distinct, profuse-flowering variety of dwarf, branching habit, bearing large and compact trusses of deep red flowers, very fragrant, pkt, 7c.

Machet—A dwarf French variety, with broad spikes of very fragrant red flowers; of the best varieties, pkt, 7c.

Golden Queen—Golden yellow flowers; dense dwarf growth pkt, 5c.

Giant Red—Large, dense spikes of bright red flowers. Plants are of dwarf, pyramidal habit, pkt, 10c.

MYOSOTIS.

(Forget-Me-Not).

Neat and beautiful little plants with star-like flowers; succeeding best in a shady, moist situation; half-hardy; blooming the third year from seed if sown early.

Myosotis Palustris—(True) Blue, one-half foot, pkt, 5c.

Feverfew, Double White—(Alba Plenissima). The finest pure white Feverfew, pkt, 5c.

NASTURTIUM. (Bedding Varieties.)

One of our showiest and most popular annuals, forming compact plants, not over 1 foot high, making gorgeous masses of color from early summer until killed by frost; succeeding under all weathers and conditions, and unsurpassed for garden decoration.

NASTURTIUM. Continued.

Aurora—Lovely and distinct; salmon rose, mottled bluish white garnet blotches, pkt, 5c.
Brilliant—This new variety is a handsome scarlet—a rich glistering shade—that is well set off by very dark foliage, pkt, 15c.
Crystal Palace Gem—Sulphur, spotted maroon, pkt, 5c.
Spotted—Deep orange, crimson blotches, pkt, 5c.
Pearl—White, pkt, 5c. **Ruby King**—Light ruby red, pkt, 5c.
Empress of India—Brilliant crimson, dark foliage, very effective, pkt, 5c.

Climbing Varieties.

Beautiful and luxuriant annual climbers, for trellises and arbors; of easiest culture, bearing their gorgeous flowers in profusion until killed by frost, 6 to 10 feet.

Tall Rose, pkt, 5c.
Golden Leaved Scarlet—Flowers dark crimson scarlet, foliage yellow, 5c.
Flammeum—Scarlet flamed purple, pkt, 5c.
Helmemann—Silky bronze chocolate, pkt, 5c.
Dunett's Orange—Rich golden orange, garnet blotches, pkt, 5c.
King Theodore—Velvety dark crimson, dark foliage, pkt, 5c.
Mixed Colors— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.25, pkt, 5c.

PAŒSY. G. P.

These lovely flowers are favorites with all, not only for the brilliancy and variety of their colors, but for the durability of their bloom.

Emperor William, indigo, dark center, pkt, 7c
King of the Blacks, coal black, pkt, 7c
Odier, or large stained, large, each petal blotched, pkt, 10c
Pure Yellow, pkt, 7c
Variegated and striped, fine, pkt, 7c
White, pure, pkt, 7c
Purple, white edged, pkt, 7c
Sky Blue, pkt, 7c
Gold Margined, pkt, 7c
Mahogany Colored, pkt, 7c
Giant Trimardeau—By all odds the largest of the Pansy Family. Mixed Colors, pkt, 15c. Finest German Mixed, pkt, 10c.

**PETUNIA. G. P.**

Few, if any, plants are more deservedly popular for bedding purposes, greenhouse or window culture; they produce showy flowers in profusion. Although perennial, they flower in a few weeks' time from the seed.

Single Petunias.

fine Mixed—Single, pkt, 5c
Striped and Blotched—Single mixed, pkt, 7c
Dwarf Inimitable—Dwarf plants, 6 to 8 inches high; flowers cherry red, with a white centre; splendid for edgings and massing, pkt, 7c.

Petunia, Pink Mound—Compact little bushes, not over a foot high; flowers of a brilliant rosy pink color with a white throat produced in remarkable abundance so as to fairly hide the plant. A veritable "Mound of Pink," pkt, 10c.

Diadem—An exquisite variety either for garden decoration or for pot culture. It is wonderfully prolific of bloom; the flowers, about 2½ inches across, almost hide the plant from view for months; the colors, white and bright carmine, form a pronounced star of admirable effect. The plants form symmetrical oval bushes about 12 inches high, 20c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. H. A.

There can be no stronger proof of the popularity of this flower than the extent to which it is grown, for beds and masses nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals.

Double Flowering.

This comparative new class is much more desirable than the single as they continue longer, and flowers more desirable.
Double Yellow, Lemon Yellow, pkt, 20c.
Double White, Double Crimson and Double Mixed, pkt, 10c.

Single Flowering.

Brilliant Rose, 7c, **Alba**—Pure White, 7c, and **Black Brown** Darkest color in Phlox, 7c.

POPPIES. H. A.

Exceedingly showy annuals, making a gorgeous display in the lower garden: blooming lavishly.

Single Annual Poppies.

Single Mixed Poppies—Annual sorts, pkt, 5c.
Empress of China—Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, pure white with a distinct feathered margin of scarlet. Height 1 foot, pkt, 10c.
Armenian Tulip Poppy—(*Papaver Glaucium*.) A new: 12 to 14 inches high, each plant producing 50 to 60 vivid scarlet flowers. The two outer petals form a saucer surrounding two petals, giving a very unique and handsome appearance of scarlet tulips, pkt, 10c.
Flag of Truce—Satiny, white flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, pkt, 7c.
Danebrog—Large, bright scarlet, with a white cross in the center, pkt, 5c.
Umbrosium—Rich Vermillion, with a black spot on each petal, pkt, 5c.
English Scarlet—The common field Poppy of Britain; bright dazzling scarlet, pkt, 5c.
Peacock Poppy—Vivid cherry scarlet with a glossy black zone near the centre, pkt, 7c.
Fire Dragon—Flowers 4 inches across, of brilliant scarlet with black spots, margined white, pkt, 7c.

Double Flowering.

Mikado—Pure white with fringed edges of crimson, pkt, 7c
Chamois Pink—Exquisite, **Purple, Crimson, Mixed**, pkt, 5c.

PORTULACA.

There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color as a bed of portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July till killed by frost in autumn. Tender annual; nine inches high.

**PORTULACA.**

Single Varieties.
Alba, pure white, pkt, 5c.
Aurea, deep golden, pkt, 5c

Striata, striped yellow, pkt, 5c | **Fine Mixed**, many beautiful kinds, pkt, 5c

Double Varieties.

Not all the plants will come double, but the single ones can be pulled out. They will stand any amount of dry weather.
Double White, Double Orange and Double Scarlet, each pkt, 5c.

PRIMROSE.—(Chinese.) G. P.

The "Chinese Primrose" is a great favorite in window gardening. The flowers 1½ to 2 inches across, borne in clusters of 20 to 30, and borne through winter and spring.

SINGLE VARIETIES—White, Carmine Scarlet, Red, and White & Crimson, each pkt, 25c. Mixed, pkt, 20c.

DOUBLE VARIETIES—Red, White and Mixed, all 40c per pkt.

SWEET PEAS. H. A. C.

No praise is needed for these deliciously perfumed annual climbers. The more they are cut the more they will bloom.

All with a * prefixed are the famous Eckfords nearly double the size of ordinary ones.

White Varieties.

The magnificent **Emily Henderson**, pkt, 10c | *** Isa Eckford**, pkt, 10c
*** Queen of England**, Yellowish White, pkt, 10c | **Pink and White**, pkt, 5c
*** Mrs. Gladstone**, pkt, 10c | **Blanch Ferry**, pkt, 5c

Crimson.

*** Splendour**, pkt, 10c | *** Her Majesty**, pkt, 10c

Blue.

*** Captain of the Blues**, pkt, 10c | *** Imperial**, pkt, 10c

Yellow.

*** Mrs. Eckford**, pkt, 20c

SWEET WILLIAM.—Double Flowering. H. P.

Various beautiful colors, mixed; one foot, pkt, 5c.

**SWEET WILLIAM.****VERBENA.**

For garden beds or massing the Verbena is unrivaled; flowers of the most brilliant colors, blooming continually from spring until late in the autumn. Although perennials, these form luxuriant plants and bloom profusely the first season from seed.

Pure White, pkt, 7c

Bright Scarlet, pkt, 7c

Fine Mixed, 5c

Striped Varieties, pkt, 7c

Blue Varieties, pkt, 7c

ZINNIAS.

For gorgeous summer and autumn display there is nothing that can equal in effectiveness the improved dwarf, compact growing, large flowering Zinnias; growing only 2 feet high and bearing flowers of immense size, perfectly double, showing no centre, and as perfect in form as Dahlias.

Large Flowering, Double Dwarf Zinnias.

Double White, pkt, 5c | **Jacqueminot**—Rich, deep velvety crimson, exactly the shade of the famous "Jack" rose, pkt, 10c
Double Scarlet, pkt, 5c
Double Orange, pkt, 5c
Double Canary, pkt, 5c
Dwarf Double Mixed, 5c

HARDY FRUITS, TREES AND SHRUBS.

There have been so many failures in fruit three planting throughout the west that many have become discouraged and pronounce the prairies unfit for fruits. These failures may be due to improper cultivation, varieties not adapted, poor grafts, or other causes. We furnish you *whole root grafts* and *full information* with each order for planting and of fruit trees on the Western Prairies. *Methods that have proved successful.* Also furnish plan for a model family orchard and fruit garden. Plant an orchard that will return \$100.00 or more per acre where corn and wheat now only furnish \$8.00 or \$10.00. We guarantee safe arrival of trees in good condition, and deliver trees free at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. The following list of trees are hardy and best adapted to culture on the prairies.

APPLES.—Listed in Order of Ripening.

Early Colton.—Best, very early, very hardy.

Yellow Transplanted Early.—Has borne fruit same season trees were planted.

Sammy.—Red, Chas. Downings favorite summer apple.

Griffies.—Yellow, Prof. Van Deman pronounces this the best early fall apple.

Greenbow.—Yellow, most profitable apple of its season (autumn).

Anthony.—Red, best late fall apple.

Stick Queen.—Red, very superior table fruit (autumn).

Jonathan.—Red delicious seedling of the Spitzenberg.

Price of Apple Trees marked with * are XX size (finest 6 ft., 2 years old) each 30 cents; per 11, \$2.50; per 100, \$16.00. X size (5 ft., 2 years old, good, first-class) each 25 cents; per 11, \$2.00; per 100 \$14.00. Medium size (4 ft., 2 years old medium, first-class, each 20 cents; per 11, \$1.70; per 100 \$12.00.

Not marked with * are XX size, each 15 cents; per 11, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00. X size, each 12 cents; per 11, \$1.00; per 100, \$9.00. Medium size, each 10 cents; per 11, 80 cents; per 100 \$7.00.

* **Vandive Improved.**—Yellow, never fails to bear, early winter.

* **Kinnaid.**—Red, perhaps the finest mid-winter apple.

Wine Sap.—Red, choice winter, not adapted to poor soils.

Ben Davis.—Red, the well known apple for market.

Gano.—Red, like Ben Davis and promises to supersede it.

* **Akin.**—Red, the Akin is the perfection of quality.

* **Babbitt.**—Red, very large choice fruit.

* **Paragon.**—Red, grand, large apple and long keeper.

* **Shackelford.**—Red, longest keeper, fine fruit, far ahead of Ben Davis. The best market apple for the west. Plant Shackelford, for main winter fruit.

PEACH.

The three varieties here listed are very hardy, both in tree and bud.

Crosby.—Beautiful yellow fleshed delicious peach, XX size, each 25 cents, per 11 \$1.70. X size, each 20 cents, per 11 \$1.50, medium size, each 15 cents, per 11 \$1.30.

Northern Apricot.—A magnificent large yellow fleshed peach surpassed in hardiness only by Summer Snow. XX size, each 45 cents; per 11, \$4.00. X size, each 40 cents; per 11, \$3.50.

Summer Snow.—The hardest peach known, white fleshed and very juicy and sweet. Propagates true from seed. Limited stock and trees 90 cents each.

APRICOT.

Sunrise and Noonday are the largest, best and most prolific Russian Apricots yet tested. XX size, each 80 cents; per 11, \$6.50. X size, each 65 cents; per 11, \$5.50. Medium size, each 50 cents; per 11, \$4.00.

CHERRY.

Plant Cherries on dry well drained soil.

Dyehouse.—Earliest sour Cherry grown. Better than the Richmond.

Abbesse.—Hardest and best of the Duke family.

Montmorency O.—The best all around cherry grown.

Abbesse.—Medium size, each 50 cents; per 11, \$4.00.

Ostheimer and Suda Hardy.—X size, each 40 cents; per 11, \$3.50. Medium size, each 35 cents; per 11, \$3.00.

Dyehouse and Mont. O.—XX size, each 35 cents; per 11, \$3.00. X size, each 30 cents; per 11, \$2.50.

Ostheimer.—Very hardy both in tree and bud. Thrives well on east slope of the Rockies. Has borne 14 months from planting. Great yielder and probably best cherry for the general market.

Suda Hardy.—An improvement of English Morello.

CRAB.

Florence.—Earliest, large and fine quality. Trees 4 feet high loaded with fruit.

Whitney.—Rather a small apple of finer quality than a true crab.

Write for what you want in Grapes, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Rose-bushes and Bulbs generally.

Gibb.—Twice as large as Whitney, rich flavor and best quality.

Martha.—Rapid grower, fruit 8 inches round and excellent quality.

PEARS (Standard).—Listed in Order of Ripening.

** **Koonce.**—Large extra early, golden yellow, no blight.

Tyson.—Excellent early pear, long lived and exempt from blight.

Bousock.—A rare pear, earlier than Bartlett, no blight.

Bessimianka.—Valuable on account of extreme hardiness, quality ordinary.

* **Garber.**—The grandest pear in the Mississippi Valley regions for main crop.

Leckel.—Standard of excellence. Long lived tree.

Price. **Garber and Mt. Vernon**, XX size, each 45 cents; per 11, \$4.00; per 100, \$32.00. X size, each 40 cents; per 11, \$3.50; per 100, \$28.00. Medium size, each 35 cents; per 11, \$3.00; per 100, \$24.00.

Koonce and Krull are double above prices. All others are XX size, each 35 cents; per 11, \$3.00; per 100 \$24.00. X size, each 30 cents; per 11, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00. Medium size, each 25 cents; per 11, \$2.00; per 100 \$16.00.

Kieffer.—The "Ben Davis" among pears. Keeps late.

Rutter.—Better than "Idaho." Fruits at 4 years in dry West.

Anjou.—Quality superb.

* **Mt. Vernon.**—Splendid new American Pear. Does better West than East.

** **Krull.**—Longest keeper (keeps till April), very fine quality.

PLUM IN SUCCESSION.

Red June.—Very early, unequaled in market value.

Burbank.—Remarkably hardy, prolific and fine.

Poole Pride.—Red and sweet, hardest and most prolific native plum.

Price. **Red June**, XX size, each 80 cents; per 11, \$6.50. X size each 65 cents; per 11, \$5.50. Others, XX size, each 35 cents; per 11, \$3.00. X size, each 30 cents; per 11, \$2.50. Medium size, each 25 cents; per 11, \$2.00.

De Soto.—Succeeds farther north than any other.

Ironclad.—Succeeds north and east slope of Rocky Mountains.